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THE MADRAS
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OR,
INDIA RECORDER,

FOR

Vol. VI. FEBRUARY, No. II.

1808.

Original Communications, &c.

MEMOIR'S OF SIR RICHARD KING, BART.

ADMIRAL OF THE RED.

THIS brave officer was descended from a respectable family, of Bromley in Kent, but was born in Hampshire in August 1730. It may be literally said that he was "nursed on the wave, and cradled in the storm;" for before he was eight years old, he entered on the toils of that service, of which he afterwards became so splendid an ornament. In 1738 he went to sea with his maternal uncle Commodore Curtis Barnet; under whose immediate tuition he first served in the Mediterranean, and in 1744 he accompanied him to the East Indies, on his appointment to the chief command on that station. Here Mr. King was employed in much service, for which his uncle rewarded him by a promotion to the rank of lieutenant, in February 1746, and a few weeks afterwards a sudden indisposition terminated the commodore's valuable life. Lieutenant King remained in India, till the conclusion of the war in 1748, when he returned to England. On the recommencement of hostilities with France in 1754, he was appointed lieutenant of

the Bristol, one of the squadron ordered to the East Indies under rear-admiral Watson. This squadron put into the harbour of Kinsale in Ireland, where the Bristol received so much damage from a storm as to be incapable of proceeding; on which she was replaced by the Tiger. To that ship Mr. King was removed, but on his arrival in India, he was received on board the Kent of 74 guns, the flag ship of the rear admiral.

Here our young officer highly distinguished himself in 1756, in the attack and capture of *Geriah* the capital of Angria, a petty piratical sovereign; after which service the admiral advanced Mr. King to the rank of master and commander in the Blaze fire-ship. The squadron then sailed for Bengal, sailed up the Ganges and prepared to attack the fort of Busbudgia, belonging to the Nabob Surajah Dowlah who was then at war with the English, and had taken Calcutta. On the 29th Dec. *Col Clive* was landed with the troops, and in a council of war held on board the Kent, it was resolved to attempt to carry the fort by storm early the next morning. A body of one hundred seamen was likewise landed to co-operate with Colonel Clive. By a singular event, however, the fortress was taken the same night. A seaman, named Strachan, belonging to the Kent having drunk too much grog, strolled, in the dead of the night under the walls of the fort. Perceiving a breach, he entered it, at the same time giving loud huzzas. Some of his ship-mates who had likewise rambled that way, hearing the shouts, hastened to the spot, mounted the breach, and drove from the works the Moorish soldiers by whom Strachan was furiously attacked. The whole camp was now alarmed by the noise, and the soldiers repairing to the fort, entered and obtained possession without encountering any resistance.

Admiral Watson being informed of the circumstance sent the next day for Strachan, to reprimand him for his temerity, and began with addressing him: " What is this you have been doing Strachan?" —The untutored hero having made his bow, scratched his head, and then with one hand twiriling his hat on the other, replied: " *Why to be sure, sir, it was I who took the fort, but I hope there was no harm in it.*" The admiral then remonstrated with him on the fatal consequences that might have resulted from so rash an act, and as he left the cabin, seemed to insinuate that he should be punished. The hardy tar, woefully disappointed at this reprimand, for what he rather conceived to be deserving of reward, muttered as he was going: " *If I'm flogged for this here action, I'll never take another fort as long as I live, by God!*" Captain King

was next engaged in the same kind of service in the attack and capture of *Calcutta* and Hughly. The fort of the latter was carried by storm, our gallant officer with his detachment of seamen first entering the breach. As a distinguished mark of approbation and confidence, Admiral Watson entrusted his dispatches containing an account of his success, to Captain King. He arrived in England in July 1757, and was the following year appointed to the Bonetta sloop, in which he was sent to the Leeward Islands. In 1759 he was promoted by Commodore Moore, to the rank post captain.

His first appointment was to the Rye frigate; but he was soon removed into the Ludlow Castle, of 44 guns. In the same year he convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica to England, and at the beginning of 1760 was appointed to the Argo frigate of 28 guns in which he cruized, for some time off Brest, and afterwards in the North Sea till the end of 1761. On the commencement of hostilities with Spain, Lord Anson particularly recommended Captain King to his Majesty as an officer on whom he could depend to carry the earliest intelligence of that event to the East Indies, and General Draper, who was appointed to command the land forces, on an expedition planned against Manilla, embarked with him on board the Argo.

The squadron in the *East Indies* immediately proceeded to execute the orders brought by Captain King, who during the siege of Manilla was directed to cruize, in company with the Panther, Captain Hyde Parker, for the St. Phillippina, a rich galleon expected from Acapulco. Instead of the object of their search, they fell in with another vessel of the same description, the Santissima Trindada, a ship of larger dimensions than our third rates, but which had only thirteen guns mounted. The Argo, which had on board only eighty men able to go to quarters, engaged her singly in the night, but having sustained considerable damage, was obliged to haul off till the next morning, when the galleon, after a brisk cannonade from both the the frigates, surrendered.

Returning to Manilla with his prize, Captain King was directed to proceed with the Seaford to Palapa, a port in the island of Samar, in which, it was understood that the St. Phillippina had taken shelter; but after persevering for three months against the monsoon, he was under the painful necessity of putting back to Manilla, without effecting the purpose for which he had been sent. In 1763 Captain King was appointed to the Grafton of sixty-eight guns, in which he arrived in England, in July 1764, having in

charge the galleon which he had assisted in capturing. In 1771 he was appointed to the Northumberland, and immediately afterwards to the Asia, a guard ship at Portsmouth, in which he continued for the usual period of three years. In 1777 he commanded the Pallas of thirty-six guns, and convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to Quebec.

On his return in September 1778, hostilities having been commenced between Great Britain and France, he was sent with the squadron under Commodore Evans to assist in taking possession of the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland; after which he exchanged ships with Captain Spry, and in November, returned to England, in the Europe of sixty-four guns. In March 1779 he was appointed to the Exeter of sixty-four guns and was ordered to proceed as second in command under *Sir Edward Hughes* to the East Indies. After his arrival there, in January, 1780, he was promoted to the rank of commodore. On this station he continued during the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadron under M. de Suffrein. In the first of these engagements, on the 15th of February, 1782, Commodore King's ship, the Exeter, received the fire of most of the French ships as they passed on toward the centre; and as it was evidently the design of Suffrein to disable the Exeter and Superb, those two ships were materially crippled. The Exeter had to sustain an unequal contest first with there, and then with five of the enemy's ships, the smallest equal to her in force, and superior in size.

The Superb was nearly in the same situation, and a dead calm prevented the rest of the British squadron from coming up to their assistance. The wind at length sprung up, and enabled the four headmost ships to pay round to the enemy, who now made a precipitate retreat. By this time the Exeter was almost reduced to a wreck; her capt. Reynolds, had been killed close by the side of the Commodore; ten of her men had shared a similar fate, and forty-five were wounded. From the number of shot holes which she had received under water, she was obliged to make a signal of distress, and, had it not been for the most indefatigable exertions she must have sunk. Amid this scene of horror, Commodore King displayed the most consummate bravery, unshaken fortitude and unalterable presence of mind. Towards the close of the action, when two of the enemy's ships were bearing down to attack the Exeter, the master asked him what he should do with the ship, to which he replied with the characteristic spirit of a British seaman; "*There is nothing to be done but to fight her till she sinks!*" The

Exeter was, however, preserved; but she was so completely disabled, that for two days after the action, she was under the necessity of being towed by the Monmouth, not being in a condition to carry any sail.

During the latter part of the time that Commodore King served in *India*, he had his broad pendant on board of the Hero, and in the last action with the enemy's squadron on the 13th of June 1783, he narrowly escaped being killed by the bolt of a grape-shot, which struck the speaking trumpet out of his hand, while he was giving orders on the poop of the ship. On the conclusion of peace he returned to England with the first division of the fleet, and soon after his arrival, in May 1784, his Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood, in consideration of his meritorious services. In September 1787, a promotion of flag officers took place, by which Sir Richard King become rear-admiral of white; and in 1790 he was appointed commander in chief in the Downs. In 1791 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red, and was appointed to command the third division of the fleet at Spithead. In 1792 he experienced the farther honor of being created a baronet of Great Britain, and was sent out as governor and commander in chief at Newfoundland. In 1793 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue, and on his return from his government, was the following year elected member of parliament for Rochester. About the same time he was appointed port-admiral at Plymouth, and in June 1795, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue. In February 1799, he became admiral of the white; and in the month of April following, he was succeeded in his command at Plymouth, by Sir Thomas Paisley. This was the last professional appointment held by Sir Richard, who in November 1805, was raised to the rank of admiral of the red. It may be asserted of the deceased admiral, with the greatest truth, that his majesty's navy did not possess a braver officer, or a more honorable and respected man. Sir Richard is succeeded in his title by his only son, Captain King, of L'Achille of 74 guns, which ship he commanded in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

This highly esteemed and lamented officer was a native of Devonshire, in which county he possessed an estate and beautiful demesne, called Walford Lodge, near Exeter. He was born at the

same place, about the year 1750. Being addicted from his early youth to military affairs, he entered the army in 1770, as an ensign, in the 35th regiment, then quartered in Exeter. Mr. Simcoe, in consequence of great attention to his duty, was rewarded with the appointment of adjutant to the regiment, in less than two years, his commission bearing date the 27th March, 1772, and he succeeded to a lieutenancy, March 12, 1774. Among the troops ordered to America, in 1775, was the 35th regiment; and as lieutenant Simcoe, from his professional knowledge, was justly deserving of notice, he was promoted to a company in the 40th, one of the corps which distinguished itself in that unfortunate contest. In the course of the war, many provincial battalions were raised in America, one of which was given to captain Simcoe, and, in compliment to her majesty, called the Queen's Rangers; of this he was appointed major-commandant. At the head of this corps, which was actively employed, under the most enterprising officers, he exhibited many proofs of his professional talents.

In consequence of this, on the 23d of June 1779, General Sir Henry Clinton, the commander in chief, gave him the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, which was afterwards established in the army. At the peace of 1783, this useful and brave corps, which had so eminently distinguished itself under his orders, was disbanded, but the officers were put on the half pay list, and had rank in the army. On lieutenant-colonel Simcoe's return to England, he retired to enjoy, in tranquillity, a respite from his labours; but the services he had performed not being unknown to his majesty, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant to a corps to be raised in America, and to serve in Canada, to which he gave the name of the Queen's Rangers. On the 18th November, 1790, he obtained the rank of colonel in the army.

By an Act of Parliament, which passed in the session of 1791, the province of Quebec was divided into upper and lower Canada, and each of them was placed under the superintendence of lieutenant-governors, subject to the authority of the governor-general of British America. Colonel Simcoe was appointed lieutenant-governor of the former. Neither ambition nor riches actuated his mind in the acceptance of the appointment, but an inherent principle to make his life useful to his king and country. On his arrival with his family in upper Canada, colonel Simcoe had the country accurately surveyed, and then formed his plans for peopling and improving it. He at first thought of placing the centre

of his settlements within the square, formed by the lakes Ontario, Erie, Auron, and Detroit river; but as the Niagara was to be given up to the Americans, he altered his plan. York situate on North-West side of lake Ontario, had been before determined on for the capital, but governor Simcoe not approving of that plan, intended to fix it on the banks of a river between Huron and Ontario.

This was also dropped, and York is now the seat of government. To increase the population was the great and favourite scheme of the new governor, and as he had the allotment of lands vested in him, he was enabled to promote this desirable and useful measure. The families of American officers and soldiers who adhered to the royal cause at the conclusion of the war, obtained grants on the British side of the boundary line, as well as many officers and soldiers of regiments of the regular forces, since that period emigrants from the mother country and the American States have also been encouraged to settle there. The policy of general Simcoe was to draw as many of the latter as he could, and by means of his mild and disinterested government, to promote a love for the national character of Englishmen in the America States.

To another body of men he held out a share of these lands, we mean half pay officers; and he thought it an excellent measure to grant discharges to soldiers serving in the regiments then in Canada, who had been a certain number of years in the country, and allot settlements to them. In the mean-time, that the corps might not be incomplete, he proposed enlisting Americans, who would soon be attached to the service of his Britannic majesty. These military settlers he intended to occupy the lands on the frontiers towards the American states, and on the banks of the lakes. The inland parts he set apart for those who had emigrated; and in case of their not being zealously attached to the existing government, the military settlers, from their situation, could act with vigour against them; or in the event of a war with America, which would be contrary to the interest of both nations, defend the frontiers. A militia formed of such settlers, might in those instances, prove nearly as useful as a regular corps.

In pursuance of these plans, colonel Simcoe, on all occasions, gave encouragement and assistance to those who applied for lands, or who were already in possession of them. The consequence of this was, that, in a short space of time, he saw that his government was capable, not only of supplying gain for home consumption, but also for exportation. Cattle of all kinds were also reared in abundance, although, in former times, flour was sent from England,

and meat and butter from Ireland, for the uſe of the troops, at an enormous expence. The lakes alſo, in his opinion, were capable of furniſhing fiſh; particularly ſturgeon in ſuch vaſt quantites, as to afford the means of carrying on a trade with Europe, in competition with Ruſſia, which ſupplies England, and other countries, to a great amount. He, therefore, ſtrongly recommended this to the ſetters. In ſhort, the whole of his conduct, during the time he enjoyed the government of upper Canada, was honorable, liberal, and admirably calculated to lay the foundations of private and public proſperity.

Juſtice was adminiſtered under his auſpices, according to the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution. The lieutenants of counties, appointed by him, had authority to nominate reſpectable men to be juſtices of the peace, and officers of militia; while over theſe he himſelf kept a watchful eye. After remaining five years in the ſettlement, governor Simcoe returned to England, to the great regret of all the inhabitants, who will long cheriſh a grateful remembrance of his paternal care of their intereſts, as well as of his private virtues. On the 3d of October, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and a new field was ſoon opened for the exerciſe of his talents. The ſituation of the iſland of St. Domingo, which had been taken poſſeſſion of by troops from Jamaica, in September 1793, requiring a perſon of talents to take the command of it, as civil governor and commander-in-chief, in the room of Sir Adam Williamſon, his majeſty found none more deſerving ſo important a ſtation than major-general Simcoe, who was appointed, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, the 3d of December, 1796.

The nomination of this officer was very acceptable to all ranks in the iſland, in which he arrived during February of the following year. Having in ſome meaſure retrieved the military affairs, which were at this time nearly hopeleſs, general Simcoe turned his thoughts to the civil government of the colony, the expenditure of which was immenſe, and the revenues but trivial. The duties on import and export, he found neceſſary to increaſe, and they were paid without a murmur by thoſe immediately concerned. Several other regulations were made and enforced, the good effects of which were ſoon viſible; but in the midſt of this gleam of proſperity, the colony was deprived of its governor, who returned to England in the month of July, in the ſame year. Perhaps the conſequent evils, and final evacuation, of this valuable iſland, would not have occurred, had he been properly ſupported from

the mother country; ſhort, however, as his ſtay was, he did more than any former general, in conciliating the native inhabitants to the Britiſh government.

On the 18th of July, 1798, his majeſty, as a reward for his ſervices, was pleaſed to confer on him the command of the 22d regiment of foot, ſhortly after his return to England; he was appointed on the ſtaff; and on the 3d of October, 1798, he was made a lieutenant-general. During the time the immenſe preparations were making in all the French ports, in 1804, for the avowed purpoſe of an invaſion, the important command of the town of Plymouth, the county of Devon, &c. was entruſted to him; and from the uncommon exertions he made in diſciplining the volunteer corps, and perſuading every man who could bear arms to come forward, there is little doubt but the enemy, had they attempted to land in that part of the country, would have received a ſevere check.

In conſequence of the *Treaty of Amiens*, the war eſtabliſhment being laid aſide, the name of general Simcoe ceaſed to appear on the ſtaff liſt; but ſince hoſtilities recommenced, he was among the lieutenant-generals employed, and commanded the weſtern or Plymouth diſtrict. When in the ſummer of the preſent year the earl of St. Vincent proceeded with a diviſion of the channel fleet to Liſbon, general Simcoe was one of the military officers by whom he was accompanied. On the departure of the noble admiral from the Tagus, general Simcoe returned in the Illuſtrious to England, where he had been deſtined to ſucceed Lord Lake in the chief command of the Britiſh forces in *India*. His lady was in London making the neceſſary preparations for the voyage, when ſhe received the melancholy intelligence of his death a few days after his arrival at Torbay.

His country has thus been deprived of a meritorious and ſkilful officer, and his widow and nine children of an excellent huſband and father. As a military man, General Simcoe was often conſulted by thoſe high in office, and was a member of every board of general officers ordered by his Majeſty. In fact, few gentlemen in the ſervice were more capable of deciding on profeſſional affairs, whether, reſpecting diſcipline, or interior economy. He was alſo highly eſteemed by a numerous circle of friends of the firſt reſpectability, and his opinion and advice were taken in matters of the moſt intereſting nature, for which he was eminently qualified, by his good ſenſe and knowledge of the world. He excelled in claſſical learning; few officers in the army having received a better education.

OBSERVATIONS,

ON THE WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR.

BY GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

PRINCE MAURICE of Naſſau, and FREDERICK HENRY, his brother and ſucceſſor, having been educated in the ſtudy of the ancients, revived a ſpirit of diſcipline and manœuvre which had been long neglected. This gave birth to a renewed art of war; they gradually unfolded the principles of marching and encamping; they explored the ſcience of fortification, and eſtabliſhed plans of attack and defence warranted by experience. The Dutch army became, under their command, the moſt ſcientific ſchool in Europe, during the long war maintained by that republic in ſupport of its independence. The military reputation of thoſe illuſtrious brothers attracted the brave of all nations to their banners; and with them Turenne drew his unfledged ſword.

Prince Maurice was, in the judgment of Folard, the beſt infantry officer known ſince the days of the Romans; and his brother added conſiderably to his reputation by notes he made during the whole of his command, from 1621 to 1648, the æra whence the Dutch date their independence.

GROTIUS, in an excellent work which reminds us of the ſtyle and manner of Tacitus, purſues, with increaſed talent, the progreſs of that art which the united genius of Maurice and William poliſhed from the ruſt of former barbariſm, and made ſubſervient to the moſt enlightened improvement. This was, in reality, the period of reſuſcitation in the theory of the antients; and Grotius has done infinite juſtice to the intereſting and inſtructive detail.

Previous to the reign of FRANCIS I. annals were more common in France than hiſtories: to the former very little confidence attaches.

GREGORY DE TOURS, and ALCUIN, ſcarcely deſerved to be cited.

MARCULFE is ſomething better, and gives ſome little information on the internal politics of France under her firſt monarchs: but the whole of them have ſo jumbled fabulous matter with a confuſion of more correct materials, that their accounts are in no eſtimation.

EGINHARD was more of a military hiſtorian. Having been

educated at the court of Charlemagne, he was enabled to leave a well-written life of that prince.

Towards the close of the eleventh century, AIMION DE FLEURY wrote some uninteresting annals, to which little confidence can be given.

JOINVILLE, whose style is simple yet impressive, wrote the life of Louis IX. from personal observation. In the king's expedition to Egypt, Joinville was one of the most distinguished among his partizans for bravery and conduct in the field, which circumstance considerably heightens the value of the work, and enhances the merit of the author.

DE THOU has endeavoured to imitate, and sometimes with success the dignity of the ancients. His characters are finely drawn, and the scene of action admirably sustained. His remarks on France may be depended upon, but not those on foreign countries.

GARNIER succeeded him, and was the ablest of the three.

VOLTAIRE, as the historian of Charles XII. and of Louis XIV. and XV., may be classed among military compilers. A style equally brilliant and rapid, deductions clear and perceptible, facts comprehensive and free from superfluity, characterize and recommend this work. His situation as historiographer to the court, and the extensive correspondence his talents procured him among the most distinguished personages in Europe, gave him exclusive opportunities of making discoveries, or establishing facts. Indeed, his exactitude in events and dates have been confirmed by the archives of the war depot, and stamp such decided authenticity on his works that even his slanderers have been silenced.

PHILIPE DE COMMENES excelled his countrymen in the simplicity and candour of his descriptions. The epoch he represents also heightens the interest of the work; as the conquest of Naples, by Charles V. was the most important expedition undertaken after the re-establishment of standing armies.

DU TILLET will ever be distinguished in the class of compilers and critics His History of the *infamous* Albigensian War is scarce, and much sought after.

History made a rapid progress during the reign of Louis XIV. notwithstanding that period of the last century was the least eventful. The historians of these days, however, were all influenced by private feeling; either smarting under the rod of power, or basking in the sunshine of royal favour. From the one flowed all the gall of envenomed satire; from the other arose the perfumed incense of extravagant panegyric. They were either unac-

quainted with the military profession, or biassed in their details. Literature was better adapted to the manners of the times. The names of Le Cointe, Le Laboureur, Valois, Dubois, &c. will be long remembered with pleasure, and cited with praise.

The custom of entertaining pensioned historiographers was very prejudicial to history. The generality of our authors err in their selection of materials; they should leave to the more learned of their class all that their own abilities cannot compass.

MEZERAY is too much attached to the marvellous; his writings are not to be relied on.

DANIEL speaks of war without understanding it. His great fault is, drawing conclusion on the usages of the ancients from personal observation.

The Historians of Revolutions have borrowed the style and character of their works from abridgments.

FATHER D'ORLEANS and the ABBE DE VERTOT have excelled in this way. Their's are pleasant sketches, interspersed with marvellous; but the military details of Father Orleans are all very vague, probably because he was by profession a Jesuit. His unqualified praises of Louis XIV., and of James II. during the revolutions of his reign in England, proves him to have been more guided by circumstances than facts.

The Abbé de Vertot would not have been a bad model for posterity, had he not too evidently sacrificed truth to rhetoric. In his Roman Revolutions he equally wants the judgment of Polybius and the pencil of Sallust; but those in Portugal would be masterly, were his authorities more correct. His military view of Malta is altogether a fiction.

SAINT REAL may be considered the pupil of Sallust. His Conspiracy of Venice comprehends all that dramatic spirit which had animated the works of the antients.

BOSSUET has produced an Universal History, original in its composition, and excellent beyond imitation. Always eloquent, yet free from declamation, he instinctively penetrates every object. In the first part of his work he collects all his materials together, with which he makes an uninterrupted chain, comprehending the characters of different nations, of their distinguished leaders, of their revolutions. In the third part, he compares causes with effects, and discloses in his progress every feature essential to the portrait. In short, it forms an extended plain of objects; and is placed so immediately under the observation of the reader, that he has an opportunity of analyzing the whole.

QUINCY wrote a very voluminous hiſtory of the reign of Louis XIV. crowded with official reports, without method or order. His aim appears to have been a general diſplay of warlike operations, conducted by the genius of generals who at that time gave celebrity to our arms. He concludes with frivolous remarks on the art of war.

The Hiſtory of the Great Conde's campaigns in Flanders, 1674; thoſe of Turenne, from 1672 to 1675; and of the laſt five campaigns by the Marſhal de Luxembourg; from the pen of GRIMVARD, with plates by BEAURIEU, are highly deſerving of recommendation, from the importance of the objects they embrace. This brilliant epoch in the annals of warfare contains much inſtruction on the nature of marches, encampments, and other operations, exemplified by well-executed maps.

ROLLIN, by introducing hiſtory into the ſchools, has given youth a taſte for that ſort of reading For thoſe of riper judgment, he has compoſed a ſeparate treatiſe on the progreſs of civilization. He ſhews both taſte and judgment in his ſelections from the Greek and Roman ſchools: perſons, therefore, who take a lively intereſt in retracing events of ſo much antiquity, will find ample gratification in the peruſal of Rollin.

CREVIER has written a Continuation of Rollin's Roman Hiſtory; and added thereto that of the Emperors. A critical correctneſs is the chief merit of this work, which ſhews, as others have done, how extremely difficult it is to avoid a dull ſtyle in this ſpecies of compoſition.

LE BEAU's Hiſtory of the Lower Empire has conſiderable merit. The literature of theſe times partook of the confuſion which diſordered the ſtate; and it required elaborate perſeverance in a writer to reconcile oppoſing ſtatements, to rummage the ruins of antiquity, and from the maſs of of undigeſted matter to incorporate forms or reſemblances. Le Beau wanted nothing but the ſtyle of an hiſtorian. The uncertainty which others left us under as to the Legion, has been defined by his unceaſing ſteadineſs in the purſuit; and he records its progreſs from the foundation to the fall of Rome.

The works of the Abbè MELLOT, and the recent ones of Dr. MAVOR, are very well as elements of hiſtory, and in that ſenſe deſerve to be received in all primary ſchools.

DESCLAISONS has drawn a parallel between the characters of Alexander the Great and Julius Cæſar, in their military capacities; and the enquiry leads to very inſtructive details on the reſ-

pective merits of the phalanx and of the legion, on the ordinances of the Macedonians and the Romans, and on their respective tactics. This work might be abridged without injury; but still it possesses merit, although little known.

VELLY's History of France is evidently the speculation of a bookseller; its prolixity is unsufferable; but it may serve as a vehicle of information to military men, who are anxious to trace the progress of their profession, without the inconvenience of studying original memoirs on that subject. This work is the united production of many: but Velly was the founder, and that was the grand difficulty of the undertaking: he wants perception, and frequently confounds those things which he attempts to illustrate.

VILLARET was his successor, and took great pains to establish the facts he related; his style is too declamatory.

LITERARY CONFESSIONS OF VOLTAIRE.

The Soirées de Ferney, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an English dress. It appears to be the work of some *French* Boswell, who has been successful in exhibiting Voltaire in conversation with his friends, as *our* Boswell has been, in the same respect with regard to his friend Johnson.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been selected such articles as cannot fail to be interesting to our readeres.

Volt.—Rousseau lived at Brussels with Medina: If that banker's letters may be credited, he found him a viper which he cherished in his bosom till he was mortally stung by him. It was through the means of Rousseau, that this banker, at whose table he had been fed for six months, was shut up in a prison. Rousseau acted as a spy upon Medina; and upon Rousseau's information, that friend and benefactor, whose house had been his home when none other would receive him, was dragged out of it at midnight. If what Medina charged him with be truth, Rousseau was the greatest monster France ever rid herself of. Such an example of ingratitude shocks all feeling; we must suppose there has been some exaggeration on the part of Medina; a man, whilst struggling with misfortune, is but too apt to form suspicions, and even grow jealous of his best friends.

Friend—Did not Rousseau publish a letter in print against you; in which, after his manner, he related the particulars of your journey to Brussels, and residence in that city? I believe you had the better of him in your reply to it.

Volt.—That was no very difficult matter: The letter was ill written, and the thoughts were trival. Amongsts other trite observations, I recollect that he says, referring to me, "I would have him to know, that a man who has a house full of glass windows ought not to throw stones against another's dwelling." He discovered by this production, that, though he took great pains with all he wrote, he was not an author whose diction was chaste and correct. As he had been for a length of time the outcast of society, his evidence went for nothing; and in this letter he entered into a dull romantic story of the manner in which we became first acquainted. With all his genius, he was deficient in the skill how to direct it; and I own to you, that without this abatement he would have proved a dangerous man. He wrote verses against me; they were insipid; and in an Epistle against Calumny, I could not help speaking of a man who was so guilty of it. You have all, I dare say, seen the poem; and you may remember I call him,

> Ce vieux rimeur couvert d'ignominie.
> That hoary rhymster loaded with disgrace.

In this description I had only given in verse what the public said of him. I did no more than copy La Motthe, the most temperate man alive, who had said of Rousseau before me;

> Connais-tu ce flatteur perfide,
> Cette ame jalouse, où preside
> La Calomnie au ris malin;
> Ce cœur dont la timide audace,
> En secret, sur ceux qu'il embrasse,
> Cherche à distiller son venin?

> Know'st thou this fawning subtle cheat,
> Whose jealous heart swells with deceit;
> That coward heart, where sits malign
> Sly Calumny, with dark design;
> And secret, o'er devoted heads
> Of those she smiles on, venom sheds?

Rousseau, to carry on his designs with more effect, had associated himself with the Abbè Desfontaines, who complied a periodical work, which doubtless is not unknown to you. Desfontaines sent to Holland, from time to time, several little scurrilous pieces, which he had written against me. It is proper that I should tell you, this Desfontaines had been shut up in the Biecètre about the year 1724, and that I was the means of releasing him from thence. This is a fact as generally known as the crime which

caused his imprisonment; I have letters from him, which acknowledge his obligations to me on that account. I confess *to* you, my friends, that my resentment of the injurious character given by Rousseau of the Henriad carried me too far. I was strenuous in the prosecution of my revenge, and I succeeded in it. I have repented, since my animosity has subsided, that I was so exasperated against him; and now see Rousseau only in the light of a man who has been unfortunate,

Friend.—Misfortune might likewise have souered Rousseau's disposition. However, the suit is ended, and both parties sit down with costs. There was ground for complaints on either side. This is an additional proof that men of genius have their extravagancies.

Volt.—So, so, you are pleased to moralize upon the subject. You are right, my friend, the wisest of us have our weaknesses, and we ought to suffer for them. Moreover, did not Rousseau make his recantation? He sent me one day an ode, which smelt strong of apoplexy. I think it was about the year 1738. He gave me to understand that it proceeded from Christian humility; that he had always esteemed me, and that I might have been his friend if I would. I returned for answer, that there was certainly a degree of humility in the composition of the ode, and much more in the transmission of it to me; but whether it was Christian humility I did not know, for I understood nothing of such matters. I added, that I understood better what honesty was; and that, in order to be humble, it was first necessary to be just; that as he entertained a regard for me, he ought not to have calumniated me; and since he had done so, he ought to retract his calumny; and that I could only grant his pardon upon that condition. Such were my sentiments, as I delivered them upon the occasion, and I think I made him a proper return for his ode. By the bye, I have a curious circumstance to relate to you respecting him. I received a letter from Brussels, acquainting me that the Sieur Rousseau, in a confession he had made to a Carmelite priest, had declared he had no relations at Paris; though he has a sister living there, and a cousin, a shoemaker, in the Rue de la Harpe. Being attacked with a serious fit of sickness, he caused three *masses* to be said for his recovery, and made a pilgrimages to an *image* of the Virgin. He recovered from his illness, and composed an ode upon the Virgin Mary's miraculous intervention in his favour.

Mad. Denys.—My dear uncle, let us hear no more of Rousseau's convertion, nor of his pedigree, but proceed with your own confessions.

Volt.—Well, then we will leave Rousseau amongst the marshes of Brussels; and I will now convey you to Maisons, a charming retreat on the banks of the Seine, and near the forest of St. Germain. It was the seat of science, and there I hoped to partake of every felicity which an agreeable society is capable of producing. But how vain and delusive are hopes! On the very day of my arrival I found myself indisposed; a fever attacked me, and the most malignant sort of small pox declared itself. Thanks to the skill of Gervasi, I got the better of my illness. He was looked upon as a quack; I undertook his defence, and I stood forth in justification of his practice, of the emetic he gave me, and the hundred quarts of lemonade which I drank during the cure. At the end of a month, weak as I was, I had a desire to go to Paris. I had scarcely left the villa, when a fire broke out in the apartment I had quitted. It would seem as if I came to my friend's house to fall sick in it, and afterwards set it on fire by way of recompence for his kindness. The tragedy of Mariamne was produced during my convalescence. Old Baron performed the character of Herod. Mariamne is presented with a bowl of poison, which she drinks upon the stage; and this caused some unlucky merriment. However, you will allow such a scene could not but produce a theatrical effect, and must excite the emotions of pity and terror.

At length my Henriad made its appearance. A bastard of Scarron's took upon him to travesty that epic poem. A pretended wit, and a college pedant, set themselves to work, and said all they could to decry it. However, it was eagerly read all over Europe; a *King* wrote a preface to it, and it was traslated into all languages. You will suppose that my poem underwent the ordeal of criticism every where; but I armed myself with epigrams, and stood the burnt against all the critics that decried it.

I had at first inserted some epigramatic strokes against the court of Rome, from which, however, I received a considerable *present*; in immitation, no doubt, of the ancient Romans who sacrificed to the Fever. I suppressed these sarcasms afterwards; and good judges have acknowledged that there are a number of very fine lines in my poem.

I have been accused, in some scandalous writings, of having been the ruin of a dozen booksellers at least. This was one of the grand engines which my enemies set to work to bring me into disgrace. Who can think without indignation upon such black designs? It is horrid, it is dishonorable to the human understanding,

that science should be liable to be thus infected by cabals, malice, and treachery. Through these disputes often arises open wars. There is a printed book, *de Morbis Artificum* (of the *Diseases of Tradesmen*) The most incurable of all of them is jealousy. The venom of calumny, the stiletto of satire, the rust of envy, have degraded a profession which has something of divinity in it. It is absolutely false that I have been the ruin of any bookseller.

Friend.—And suppose you had ruined some booksellers that I could name, you would have done no bad action; for they are the pirates of literature. Authors are at perpetual war with them, and to rob such is but making reprisals.

Volt.—This reasoning is more acute than honest. However, I had to contest with a combination of booksellers, printers, hawkers, publishers, and subscribers; and some of these, when vexed and tormented, I have sent to the dogs, and with them they may growl and bark for all I care for them.

About this period of my life, if my memory serves me, I strove to become a member of the French Academy. I was refused admission into the society, but all I regreted was the emoluments of it. My Temple of Taste (*Temple du Gout*) seemed to give disgust to every reader; yet every body read it, and many readers even committed it to memory. As to my works upon physics, (I know not by what fatality it is,) none of the editions are correct, but abound with errors of the press. You will agree with me, that my History of Charles XII. is a pleasing book. There is much amusement in it, and it may be set in competition with the Alexander the Great of Quintus Curtius. A Swedish clergyman wrote a long dissertation to prove, as he said, that I was an arch liar; but he gave the most stupid reasons for it that could be given. My answer to his work was all that was read upon the matter. The same charge of want of veracity was brought against my Universal History. I confess that I did not lose my time in enquiries about the truth of a number of events of little consequence; but I took particular pains to set out in a proper light the faults of men of science, of princes, of churchmen, and of popes. My good friends, I have written operas; and I hope heaven will forgive me for having done so. They were wretched performances, and I have been ingenious enough to confess they were so. I was drawn into this species of composition, in order to have the satisfaction, of doing something for the celebrated Rameau. I was never able to cry down that compilation of apophthegms, or rather sophisms, set forth by Pascal; and my efforts have been as ineffectual in that respect as those of that geometrician to decry poesy.

It was whilst I was in exile in England, that I said the severest things against France. It was necessary for me, my friends, that I should strive to curry favour with the English: but I have ever loved my country, though my country has proved so ungrateful to me. The Age of Lewis XIV. is I think, my best work in prose. The catalogue of celebrated writers, which is placed at the end of the last volume, made a great stir, as you well know. It was said to be a satire from beginning to end, and this because I did justice, and dared to be impartial. I do not retract a syllable of what I then said; and I do declare to you, that, were I to undertake writing my opinion concerning the merits of the French writers of the present day, I should be as bold in the execution of such a work as I was at that time. I had been collecting materials for this work for a length of time. It was my endeavour to form a well-proportioned whole out of the scattered parts, and to represent, in proper colours and at one stroke, what others had spread over volumes.

In writing the History of the Reign of Lewis XIV., I did not confine myself solely to give the life of that prince. It was not the history of his reign that I meant to write, but the history of the human mind during the age when the human mind appeared in its greatest glory. I drew a picture of the great events of that time; the principal persons of that time are brought forward on the canvas, whilst the multitude are placed in the back-ground. Away with trifling narrative! posterity will disregard it. It is through this minuteness of description that many a great work is spoiled. It was my design to characterize the age, to shew the rise of the revolution that took place in it, and to give what it would be interesting to know for a century to come. This was what I was desirous to write, and what I have written. I took Dangeau's Memoirs for my guide as to the private life of Lewis. This work is comprized in forty volumes, and I extracted from it about forty pages in the whole. I profited by the information I derived from certain old courtiers, servants about the royal person, great lords, and others; and I set down the facts in which they agreed. The rest I left to compilers of anecdotes and conversation.

I was well informed concerning the history of the Man with the *Iron Mask* who died in the Bastile, as I conversed with some persons who attended upon him. With respect to the arts and sciences, I had only to trace the progress of the mind in philosophy, in eloquence, in poetry, and in criticism; to mark the steps of painting, sculpture, music, and the improvements in jewellery.

work, in the manufactures of tapeſtry, glaſs, gold ſtuffs, and clocks and watches. I ſketched, as I went on, the men of ingenuity in all theſe branches. Heaven forbid that I ſhould have employed 300 pages in giving the hiſtory of Gaſſendi! Life is too ſhort, and time too precious, to be trifled away in ſuch a manner. Do not think, my friends, that whilſt I ſometimes praiſe my own writings, I wiſh to avoid ſpeaking of their faults, or to excuſe my own deficiency. To whom ſhould I acknowledge them, if not to my own friends, and to thoſe who with their happy talent of criticiſm unite indulgence? Whoſe hearts ſhould I wiſh to inſpire with tenderneſs, but yours? In theſe, my confeſſions, I open to you my whole mind, and I conſider that my ingenioufneſs will be looked upon as the tribute due to your friendſhip.

Friend.—But what hinders you now from giving us a ſpecimen of your excellent criticiſm, your opinion of the works of ſome of the authors of the eighteenth century? This will furniſh an elegant diſgreſſion, and prove an agreeable amuſement.

Volt.—I want no ſolicitation for that purpoſe. I am ready to give you an impartial unſtudied judgment of the greater part of the authors of the preſent age

Friend.—Begin then by telling us what you think of Crebillon.

Volt.—Judge of Crebillon by this ſingle circumſtance; he was twenty years in writing a tragedy, which is never now performed.

Chateaubrun obtained great reputation by his Philoctetes, which is little more than a tranſlation from the Greek.

Greſſet, it muſt be acknowledged, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome little pieces, full of inaccuracies, like thoſe of Chaulieu. There is an Epiſtle upon Happineſs, which is attributed to him—but what is this trival poem? This man writes about happineſs like other poor devils, who make a great pother in their garrets, and ſing in praiſe of pleaſure and idleneſs.

Mad. Denys.—And Lefranc, uncle, I beg you will not forget him.

Volt.—Lefranc is a labourious writer. He got himſelf baniſhed through his vanity of making the Court of Aids of Montauban a Parliament of Paris. Should he not rather have known that perſons like himſelf and me ought to unite and oppoſe every Piron? But his Dido, indifferent as the piece was, turned his head, and cauſed him to write a preface to it, as impertinent as a preface could well be; and for this he merited baniſhment, much more than for his Diſcourſe to a Court of Aids. I have felt much concern for him ever ſince. I heard that he had cuckolded a gover-

nor, and I have been told that contributed to his exile. In truth, such things as these are much to the honour of polite literature, but they do no credit to *letters de cachet*. I have told Thiriot twenty times, that I was sorry I had not formed a strict connection with Lefranc. They say, he is not only a man of learning, but really a good citizen and a warm friend. I own to you, that I have read with pleasure his Dissertation on the *Pervigilium Veneris*. He has given us some good specimens of translation. I have defended all he has said of the Æneid of Virgil: he was capable of feeling Virgil's beauties, and he has dared to speak of his faults.

Friend.—What do you think of Piron?

Volt.—Piron is the author of the Metromania, and of a famous litte ode. Piron had a mind to laugh at me in his Metromania, and has succeeded in a great measure.

I am now going to anticipate your questions.

I give you my opinion of Diderot in two words. He was born a poet, but had no head for metaphysics. As for Montesquieu, the character of his principal work, *L'Espirit des Loix* (the Spirit of Laws,) may be given by a play on the words of the title: *Esprit sur les Loix* (Wit on Laws) He laboured at this work during fifty years of his life. He was persecuted, and celebrated. His book is excellent, but of no use. D'Alembert is a perfect geometrician; he maintained, before the French Academy, that there was no such thing as poetry, and he has only to write verses and prove his problem. I have but one word to say of Desfontaines, and that is what a magistrate said very coldly to him, "And what does it signify whether you live?" He is the *Anti-Christ of literature.* The Marquis de Mirabeau has written a Treatise upon Population, full of ideas; but as to style!—I must own, I love good French. D'Olivet found every thing in Cicero, as Mallebranche saw every thing in the Supreme Being: however I think his extracts from Cicero are very elegantly translated. I do not know that his detached thoughts will do much in time to come; they are pithy, but they are mere common-place. They want that precision, that brilliancy, which it is necessary for maxims to have, in order to their making an impression on the memory. Cicero was diffuse? and such prolixity is necessity in popular speaking, and addresses to a multitude of hearers. We cannot form a Rochefoucault out of a Roman advocate, an orator of Rome. In detached thoughts there is a necessity for salt, figure, and laconism: Cicero does not appear to me in his right place in them.

Mad. Denys.—Uncle, you have made no mention yet of philosophers, metaphysicians, and sceptics.

Volt.—My dear niece, there are many small wits, without industry, who conceal their ignorance under the mask of Pyrrhonism. Scepticism requires a cultivated genius. Descartes, by advancing too far, found himself in the region of possibilities. From the eloquent Plato to the profound Leibnitz, of whom I shall presently speak, all the metaphysicians appear to me to be like those curious travellers who have visited the seraglio of the Grand Signior; they have seen eunuchs there, and pretend to have conversed with them; and proceed to inform us about the favourite sultana, whilst, in fact, the grand signior has no favourite sultana at all.

Friend.—I do not like that decisive tone in which Descartes delivers his Fairy Tales.

Volt.—You are very justly displeased with it; but I beg you not to find fault with his algebra, nor his geometrical calculations, for he gave them up altogether in his works. He has built an enchanted castle, without condescending to take a single dimension. He was one of the greatest geometricians of the time he lived in; yet he gave up his geometry and even his geometrical spirit, for the spirit of invention and a system of romance. It is this which ought to lessen him in our opinion; yet, to our shame, it is this to which he owes his success. It must be owned, that his physics are all a tissue of errors; false laws of motion, vortices, which have been proved impossible, are to be found in his system, which Haygens has laboured in vain to bolster up and amend. His anatomy is false, his theory of light erroneous, he has magnetic matter running in channels, a thing impossible; three elements to be placed in the Arabian Nights Entertainment; no observations of the course of nature, no discovery.—This is all that is to be found in Descartes.

Friend.—There was living in his time a Galileo, who was a real inventor. He attacked Aristotle with geometry and experimental philophy, whilst Descartes only opposed new chimeras to antiquated reveries.

Volt.—You are right; but this Galileo did not take upon himself to make a world, as Descartes did; he contended himself with examining the universe. There was no imposition on the great vulgar, or the small, in that.* Descartes was an egregious quack, Galileo was a great philosopher. But I promised to say something about Leibnitz. That said Leibnitz is a pleasant kind of doctor; he says, in his Miscellanies, that Pascal's melancholy led his reason astray at last; and he says it rather harshly too. And,

after all, what is there surprising in the matter?—is it to be wondered at, if a man like Pascal, of a delicate habit of body, rather disposed to melancholy, should from the effects of a bad regimen lose his senses? Such a disorder is no more a subject for humiliation and wonder, than the head-ach, or a fever. If the great Pascal had an attack of such a nature, he was a Samson losing his strength. Have you remarked in his works, where he says our life is very short, compared to that of a stag or raven? His nurse had told him, I suppose, that stags live three hundred years, and ravens nine hundred. Hesiod's nurse, too, in all probability, had told him the same thing. But our doctor had only to ask the question of some huntsman, who would have told him that the life of a stag does not exceed twenty years.

He is highly ridiculous, too, where he tell us that we are wretched. This is mania, absolute frenzy; I hate a quack that would make me believe I am sick, in order to vend his pills. Keep your pills, my friend, and let me enjoy my present state of health. But, doctor, why do you load me with abusive language? Is it because I preserve my health, and do not take your Panacea?

This is my opinion of Doctor Leibnitz. He labours to prove that the soul is immaterial; I am willing to believe his is so, but in truth, he gives us very poor reasons to confirm it. He would give Mr. Locke a flap on the face over my cheek, because this philosopher has said, God has sufficient power over matter to cause it to think. The oftener I read Locke, the more I am desirous such gentlemen as these should study him. It appears to me that he has done what the Emperor Augustus did, and has issued out of edict *de coercendo intra fines imperio*. Locke has prescribed bounds to science, in order to concentrate its strength. What is the soul!—I cannot tell. What is matter?—Matter is I know not what. But here is Doctor Leibnitz, who has discovered that matter is a collection of monades: it may be so; but I do not comprehend what these monades are, nor he neither. Well then, my soul shall be a monade:—how much now I am enlightened! But, says our doctor, I will prove to you that you are *immortal*. Will he? that will be doing me a pleasure; for I have as great a desire to be immortal as the doctor has; I wrote my Henriad for no other purpose. But this good man thinks himself more sure of immortality from his doctor, than I do from my Henriad. *Vanitas vanitatum, et metaphysica vanitas!*

Friend—What do you think of Gassendi? Do you not perceive that he weakens the strength of all his arguments?

Volt.—I think so; but a greater mischief than that is, that his arguments fail him. He has guessed at many things which have been proved since his time. It is not sufficient, for example, to conquer the plenum by the strength of argument; Newton found it necessary to show, by examining the path of comets, in what proportion they are forced on more swiftly at the height of our planets; and consequently are not moved by a pretended vortex of matter, which cannot move slowly at one time with a planet, and swiftly at another with a comet; and that in the same space. It was necessary that Bradley should discover, that light, in its progress, is not stopped betwixt a star and us; and, consequently, that there is no matter there to effect such stoppage. This is truly metaphysical. Gassendi is a man who tells you simply, there is a gold-mine somewhere; but these are the men who bring you the ore worked and refined into pure gold. I own to you, my friends, that I have rather been an enthusiast with regard to Newton; but it was because I found in him something divine. I am not apt to give way to enthusiam, especially in prose. You know that when I wrote the History of Charles XII. I found him to be a common man, whilst others looked upon him as a hero. But Newton appeared to me a man of an uncommon sort: all he told me carried with it such an appearance of truth, that my lips were shut, and I had no resolution to open them. Besides, you know what Frenchmen are; do but speak with diffidence of what you offer to them, and they take you on your word. In fact, it is by address that you can pass counterfeit money with posterity for good specie; and if Newton has discovered the truth, that truth and its discoverer merit to be announced to his age with confidence. In short, Newton has set out philosophy just as she ought to be; he did not affect a stile of humour and pleasantry, to shew you he kept good company; there was a necessity for clearness and method, and he is clear and methodical.

Friend.—Here you have given Fontenelle a little rap on the knuckles.

Volt.—Granted. Fontenelle has enlivened his Plurality of Worlds. So pleasant a subject admitted of being decked out with garlands of flowers; but thoughts of a deep and serious nature are masculine beauties, which you must cover with the drapery of Poussin. The Dialogues of the Plurality of Worlds, from which no great matter of instruction is to be derived, and which besides are founded on the wretched hypothesis of Vortices, are notwithstanding very pretty. It is an agreeable book; there is no

depth of metaphysical learning in it, nor any minuteness of disquisition. When Algorotti read me his Dialogues on Light, I gave him the praise he merited, of having displayed an infinite degree of wit, and clearness of thought, upon the finest part of physics: but, at the same time, he had not sounded the matter very deeply. Wit and lively expressions answer well enough for such truths as we do but skim the surface of. I have not the least intention of saying a word to the discredit of the author of the Plurality of Worlds, whom I look upon as one who has done great honour to this world which we inhabit. I have made a public declaration to the same purpose, in some papers which I sent to all the journals. Newton has the advantage, that he has gone to the very bottom of his subject; and it is absolute quackery to give out such a title as this, "The Elements of Newton's Philosophy *made easy to every one's Capacity*" He must be a very weak man indeed, who supposes that the philosophy of Newton is within the comprehension of every one. I am of opinion, that whoever has gone through a tolerable course of study, and who has been accustomed to reflect a little, may easily understand my book; but if it is supposed to be a book which any one may take up and read betwixt the opera and supper time, it is a gross mistake. It is a book which must be studied.

My friends, it has long been the practice to charge me with things to which I have been a perfect stranger. I could never learn precisely who the Sosia was who disgraced me in verse, whilst I was vexed and tormented in prose on account of my Newton's Elements, but I have no doubt it is the same Sosia who was the author of that tedious and unequal epistle to Rousseau. I knew who that was, and I was acquainted with his tricks. He hated Rousseau and Desfontaines, but he wished to make a cat's paw of me. I never granted his pardon for suffering me to be suspected of having written that wretched epistle; he might have peaceably enjoyed his temporary success, and have established his reputation by means of his cunning, but he ought not to have laid his bantling at my door. My dear friends, this world is full of perplexity; it envies the tranquillity of men of retirement; the peace which they enjoy is matter of jealousy for the generality of mankind, and I have never less regretted Paris than I do at this moment.

Friend.—Your Newton's Elements, notwithstand all the malicious tricks that were played you, were exceedingly well received.

Volt.—Doubtless; but their great popularity was a real injury

to me. The quack title, which ſome ignorant bookſellers gave the work, was a matter that gave me the leaſt diſquietude.

Mad. Denys.—Was not that title, *Elemens de Newton, mis à la portée de tout le monde, par M. de Voltaire?*

Volt.—It was. I begged of my friends to undeceive all thoſe who could ſuppoſe me capable of placing ſuch a ridiculous title to the book. I am perſuaded this work may have its uſe; and I ſhall eſteem it a happineſs if I teach the human underſtanding to ſtammer forth thoſe truths, which Maupertuis has taught the learned to ſpeak eloquently. He is the preceptor of men, I have undertaken the inſtruction of children only. Algarotti had the fair ſex for his pupils; but not Madame du Châtelet, who knew at leaſt as much of the matter as he did, and who corrected many things in his book. I am unwilling to dwell upon the ſubject of ſelf-praiſe, but I will maintain that, with a little application, any good underſtanding may comprehend theſe elements. The errors which have crept into the work ought not to be imputed to me: the edition is very fine, but I prefer a ſingle truth to a hundred head & tail pieces.

My friends, you all know my turn of mind; you know how much I am attached to *truth*; I have ſometimes ſtretched virtue to the length of imprudence, and yet, by an inconceivable fatality, I have met with a great deal of ill uſage. I have been the reputed author of epiſtles, which I certainly never wrote; and that in the verſes which are ſaid to be the compoſition of the daughter of a miniſter of ſtate. It drove me into deſpair; I had a thouſand obligations to the miniſter? I had a friendſhip of five and twenty years ſtanding with the mother of this young lady, againſt whom this wicked charge has been brought: her huſband, whoſe loſs I ſtill lament, died in my arms. Through what frenzy, by what folly could I have given her offence? upon what ground has this unjuſt imputation been laid? did ſhe ever write two lines againſt any perſon whatever? If innocence is to be thus injuriouſly attacked, we muſt renounce verſe, proſe, and even life itſelf.

Mad. Denys.—You ought to think no more of ſuch calumnies, you have been fully revenged.

Volt.—I comforted myſelf under this misfortune, by working at a corrected edition of Newton's Elements, which is neither intended for the uſe of ladies, nor of the public in general. It is not a book to be turned over like a catalogue of new publications: it is a book to be well conſidered, and which Desfontaines can no more be a judge of than he can of a manly action. I have juſt received Algarotti, and have had him unpacked. He is engraved in the front

of his book with Madame du Châtelet: ſhe is there the real marchioneſs; Italy could not have produced one more capable than ſhe was to give him advice. The little that I have curſorily read of his book*, confirms me in this opinion; it is in Italian what the Plurality of Worlds is in French. It has the appearance of being copied from that work; and there is, moreover, a great deal of unneceſſary wit. The work is not more profound than the Plurality of Worlds I believe there are more truths to be met with in ten pages of my work, than are to be found throughout his whole volume; and that is juſt what will ſink and carry me to the bottom, whilſt his work will ſwim down with the ſtream of time and make a fortune. He has gathered the flowers, and left me only thorns. Maupertuis, the man who of all France underſtood theſe things beſt, was very well pleaſed with my Newton's Elements, and you will allow that his opinion ought to have great weight. I know well enough, that, in ſpite of all the demonſtrations I have collected together to oppoſe the chimera of vortices, the philoſophical romance of Deſcartes will maintain its ground for ſome time with many grey-beards, who are unwilling to forget the leſſons of their younger days.

After all, I am the firſt in France, and I may ſay in Europe, who have made theſe matters plain to the underſtanding. St. Graveſende addreſſed himſelf to mathematicians only; and Pemberton has made but Newton more difficult to be underſtood. I am not ſurpriſed that at Paris they would give a better reception to lampoons and ſcurlity, than to ſuch an uſeful work. It cannot be otherwiſe, for ſcurrility and lampoons are the ſoap bubbles which delight the froward children of that great capital. And again you ought to know the furious jealouſy of the Zoili, and the infamous arts of ſome men of letters. But I promiſed you to make mention of authors of reputation only, and here am I talking of myſelf, and have already ſaid a great deal too much on that ſubject.

Friend.—And why not talk of yourſelf? We beg you to be pleaſed to take notice that we are not Freronians.

Volt.—I will not ſay a word of my Maid of Orleans: it is a work fit only for the jakes. From the peruſal of my *Candide*, little more is to be collected than that the world is a ſink of impurity and abomination. I was troubled with fits of ſpleen at the time I wrote many of the chapters of the Optimiſt.

* It is intitled, "*Newtonianiſmo per le Dame*;" and was tranſlated, in 1739, by Miſs Elizabeth Carter, under the title of "Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſophy explained for the uſe of Ladies, in ſix Dialogues of Light and Colours, from the Italian of Sig. Algarotti.

DETAILS *relative to a* RECENT VOYAGE *round the* WORLD, *performed under the* AUSPICES *of the* KING *of* SPAIN, *for the* PURPOSE *of* INTRODUCING *the* VACCINE INOCULATION *into all* PARTS *of his* DOMINIONS.

(Supplemento a la Gazetta de Madrid, del Martes 14 de Octubre de 1806.)

On Sunday, the 17th of September last, Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, surgeon-extraordinary to the king, had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, on occasion of his return from a voyage round the world, executed with the sole object of carrying to all the possessions of the crown of Spain, situated beyond the seas, and to those of several other nations, the inestimable gift of vaccine inoculation. His Majesty has inquired, with the liveliest interest, into all that materially related to the expedition, and learned, with the utmost satisfaction, that its result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations that were entertained at the time of the enterprize.

This undertaking had been committed to the diligence of several members of the faculty, and subordinate persons, carrying with them twenty-two children, who had never undergone the small-pox, selected for the preservation of the precious fluid, by transmitting it succissively from one to another, during the course of the voyage. The expedition set sail from Corunna, under the direction of Balmis, on the 30th November, 1803. It made the first stoppage at the Canary Islands, the second at Porto-Rico, and the third at the Caracas. On leaving that province, by the port of La Guayra, it was divided into two branches: on part sailing to South America, under the charge of the sub-director, Don Francis Salvani; the other, with the director Balmis on board, steering for the Havanah, and thence for Yucatan. There a subdivision took place: the professor Francis Pastor proceeding from the port of Sisal, to that of Villa Hermosa, in the province of Tobasca, for the purpose of propagating vaccination in the district of Ciudad Real of Chiapa, and on to Goatemala, making a circuit of 400 leagues, through a long and rough road, comprising Oaxaca; while the rest of the expedition, which arrived without accident at Veracruz, traversed not only the viceroyalty of New Spain, but also the interior provinces; whence it was to return to Mexico, which was the point of re-union.

This precious preservative against the ravages of the small-pox has already been extended through the whole of North America,

to the coasts of Sonora and Sinaloa, and even to the Gentiles and Neophites of High Pimeria. In each capital a council has been instituted, composed of the principal authorities, and the most zealous members of the faculty, charged with the preservation of this invaluable specific, as a sacred deposit, for which they are accountable to the king and to posterity.

This being accomplished, it was the next care of the director to carry this part of the expedition from America to Asia, crowned with the most brilliant success, and with it the comfort of humanity. Some difficulties having been surmounted, he embarked in the port of Acapulco for the Philippine Islands; that being the point at which, if attainable, it was originally intended that the undertaking should be terminated.

The bounty of Divine Providence having vouchsafed to second the great and pious designs of the king, Balmis happily performed the voyage in little more than two months: carrying with him, from New Spain, twenty six children, destined to be vaccinated in succession, as before; and as many of them were infants, they were committed to the care of the matron of the foundling-hospital at La Corunna, who, in this, as well as the former voyages, conducted herself in a manner to merit approbation. The expedition having arrived at the Philippines, and propagated the specific in the Islands subject to his Catholic Majesty, Balmis, having concluded his philanthropic commission, concerted with the captain-general the means of extending the beneficence of the king, and the glory of his august name, to the remotest confines of Asia.

In point of fact, the cow-pox has been disseminated through the vast Archipelago of the Visayan Islands, whose chiefs, accustomed to wage perpetual war with us, have laid down their arms, admiring the generosity of an enemy, who conferred upon them the blessings of health and life, at the time when they were labouring under the ravages of an epidemic small-pox The principal persons of the Portuguese colonies, and of the Chinese empire, manifested themselves no less beholden, when Balmis reached Macao and Canton; in both which places he accomplished the introduction of fresh virus, in all its activity, by the means already related: a result, which the English, on repeated trials, had failed to procure, in the various occasions when they brought out portions of matter in the ships of their East India Company, which lost their efficacy on the passage, and arrived inert.

After having propagated the vaccine at Canton, as far as possibility and the political circumstances of the empire would permit,

and having confided the further diſſemination of it to the phyſicians of the Engliſh factory at the abovementioned port, Balmis returned to Macao, and embarked in a Portugueſe veſſel for Liſbon; where he arrived on the 15th of Auguſt. In the way he ſtopped at *St. Helena*, in which, as in other places, by dint of exhortation and perſeverance, he prevailed upon the Engliſh to adopt the aſtoniſhing antidode, which they had undervalued for the ſpace of more than eight years, though it was a diſcovery of their nation, and though it was ſent to them by Jenner himſelf.

Of that branch of the expedition which was deſtined for Peru, it is aſcertained that it was ſhipwrecked in one of the mouths of the River de la Magdalena; but having derived immediate ſuccour from the natives, from the magiſtrates adjacent, and from the governor of Carthagena, the ſubdiractor, the three members of the faculty who accompanied him, and the children, were ſaved, with the fluid in good preſervation, which they extended in that port and its province with activity and ſucceſs. Thence it was carried to the iſthmus of Panama; and perſons, properly provided with all neceſſaries, undertook the long and painful navigation of the River de la Magdalena; ſeparating, when they reached the interior, to diſcharge their commiſſion in the towns of Teneriffe, Mompox, Ocana, Socorro, San Gilly Medellin, in the vally of Cucuta, and in the cities of Pamplona, Giron, Tunja, Velez, and other places in the neighbourhood, until they met at Santa Fe: leaving every where ſuitable inſtructions for the members of the faculty, and, in the more conſiderable towns, regulations conformably to thoſe rules which the director had preſcribed for the preſervation of the virus; which the viceroy affirms to have been communicated to 50,000 perſons, without one unfavourable reſult. Towards the cloſe of March, 1805, they prepared to continue their journey in ſeparate tracks, for the purpoſe of extending themſelves with greater facility and promptitude over the remaining diſtricts of the vice-royalty, ſituated in the road of Popayan, Guença, and Quito, as far as Lima. In the Auguſt following they reached Guayaquil.

The reſult of this expedition has been, not merely to ſpread the vaccine among all people whether friends or enemies, among Moors, among Viſayans, and among Chineſe; but alſo to ſecure to poſterity, in the dominions of his Majeſty, the perpetuity of ſo great a benefit, partly by means of the central committees that have been eſtabliſhed, as well as by the diſcovery which Balmis made of an indigenous matter in the cows of the valley of Atlixco, near the city of Puebla de los Angeles; in the neighbourhood of

that of Valladolid de Mechoacan, where the adjutant Antonio Gutierrex found it; and in the district of Calabozo, in the province of Caracas, where Don Carlos de Pozo, physician of the residence, found it.

A multitude of observations, which will be published without delay, respecting the developement of the vaccine in various climes, and respecting its efficacy, not merely in preventing the natural small pox, but in curing simultaniously other morbid affections of the human frame, will manifest how important to humanity will prove the consequences of an expedition, which has no parallel in history.

Though the object of this undertaking was limited to the communication of the vaccine in every quarter; to the instruction of professors, and to the establishment of regulations, which might serve to render it perpetual,—nevertheless, the director has omitted no means of rendering his services beneficial, at the same time, to agriculture and the sciences. He brings with him a considerable collection of exotic plants. He has caused to be drawn the most valuable subjects in natural history. He has amassed much important information; and, among other claims to the gratitude of his country, not the least consists in having imported a valuable assemblage of trees and vegetables, in a state of admit to propagation, and which, being cultivated in those parts of the peninsula that are most conjenial to their growth, will render this expedition as memorable in the annals of agriculture, as in those of medicine and humanity. It is hoped that the sub-director and his coadjutors, appointed to carry these blessings to Peru, will shortly return by way of Buenos-Ayres, after having accomplished their journey through that vice-royalty, to vice-royalty of Lima, and the districts of Chili and Charcas; and that they will bring with them such collections and observations as they have been able to acquire, according to the instructions given by the director, without losing sight of the philanthropic commission which they received from his Majesty, in the plenitude of his zeal for the welfare of the human race.

MR. SMEATON.

I well remember this Gentleman, to whom the science of civil architecture is indebted for systematic improvements which places him upon a level with its original inventor, once in conversation stating to a relation of mine, that when, in spite of the various

difficulties he had to encounter, the Eddystone light-house was finished, notwithstanding the fate that had attended the former building, a number of persons applied to him to be appointed residents in the new erection, where, it is to be understood, two were to be constantly on duty, immured or cased in stone, in a situation where, probably, for many months in every year, it was impossible to have any communication with them from the main land. Among the rest that, upon this occasion, attended his levee in Arundel-street, was a young man, one of the journeymen to his tailor.

As this youth had frequently brought home, and tried on clothes for him, Mr. Smeaton knew him perfectly well; but as, at this time, he had given no orders respecting apparel, he was astonished at his appearance, and still more so when he understood the nature of his application.

He asked him if he was *married?*

"No," he said, "he was a single man."

"What, then," said Mr. Smeaton, "can induce you to wish to become an inhabitant of the Eddystone light house?"

"Why, to confess the truth," replied the tailor, "I have a vast inclination to *see* a little more of the world; I was always fond of *liberty*, and have for many years disliked the confinement of business and my master's shop."

Mr. Smeaton said, he could hardly keep his countenance: he, however, with that affability which was so distinguishing a trait in his character, explained to the man the nature and the danger of his situation. But no arguments that he could use had force sufficient to dissuade him. He wished to feel the advantages of *liberty*, and to obtain that knowledge of the world which, he had an idea, the prospect from a barren rock, continually beaten by, and frequently almost covered with, the waves of a boisterous ocean, would afford.

As Mr. S knew this person to be perfectly sober, and of an unexceptionable character, he no longer pressed his objections, but accordingly sent him to reside at the Light-house. As he was fond of reading, his patron directed, that whensoever an opportunity offered, files of newspapers, with magazines and other books, should be sent to him; and the tailor, by his care and diligence, repaid his attention. He continued in this perilous situation for a long period, and declared that he never was so happy in his life. Fishing, in fine weather, was one of his amusements. But what was very extraordinary; he made such good use of the abundant

leiſure which the winter afforded, in reading, writing, and ſtudying, that he exceedingly improved his mind, and became ſo capable of buſineſs, that he was by his patron, when the term of his laſt engagement (I think ſeven years,) had expired, employed more advantageouſly, though probably not more agreeably to himſelf.

ADAM DRUMMOND, ESQ.

Many may yet remember, and regret the loſs of this Gentleman, whoſe facetious and convival talents, good humour, and innocent hilarity, rendered him the delight of his friends.

When Lord North was firſt introduced into office, he met him one morning in Spring Gardens, and told him he was happy in the rencontre, as it was the firſt opportunity he had to congratulate him upon his being appointed Paymaſter General.

"You are miſtaken, Mr. Drummond," ſaid his Lordſhip: "I deſerve but *half* your congratulations, for I have but half the place; I am Joint Paymaſter."

"No matter," returned Mr. Drummond; "I ſtill, upon the *whole*, have great pleaſure in wiſhing your Lordſhip joy; for you know, according to the old proverb, that half a loaf is better than *no bread.*

DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

This Actor was one afternoon paſſing along Taviſtock-ſtreet, in his way to the Theatre. A Gentleman on the oppoſite ſide ſpoke to him: to which Garrick replied, "You ſee, George, that I am going to play the fool to-night."—"Ah, Maſter!" ſaid a fellow that was driving an aſs in the highway, "that's what many a wiſer man than you is obliged to *do every night.*"

ETYMOLOGICAL ANECDOTE.

The late Lord Orford uſed to relate, that a diſpute once aroſe in his preſence in the way of raillery, between the late Earl Temple and the firſt Lord Lyttleton, on the comparative antiquity of their families. Lord Lyttleton contended that the name *Grenville* was originally *Green-field*; Lord Temple inſiſted that it was derived from GRANDE VILLE. "Well then," ſaid Lord Lyttleton, "if you will have it ſo, my family may boaſt of the higher antiquity, for LITTLE-TOWNS were certainly antecedent to *Great Cities*; but if you will be content with the more humble derivation, I will give up the point; for GREEN FIELDS were certainly more ancient than either.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM PINKERTON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF PARIS.

FRENCH SOCIETY.

It is well known, and univerſally acknowledged, that ſocial intercourſe is more agreeable in France, than in any other part of the globe. The violent and ſanguinary revolution, which has taken place, has rent the ties of friendſhip, and even the confidential intercourſe of relations. The reign of terror has introduced ſuch mutual diſtruſt, that almoſt every man looks upon another with a doubtful and jealous eye. This jealouſy is further augmented by the precarious tenure of every office, and ſituation, the poſſeſſors being obliged to uſe as much aſſiduity and intrigue to retain as the candidates uſe to obtain.

Yet amidſt all theſe obſtacles, there is a charm in French ſociety which is no where elſe to be found. This proceeds in a great meaſure from that extreme urbanity, which has been introduced by the perpetual ſociety of *women*; the French ladies being of ſuch free and unaffected converſation, and of ſuch exquiſite grace in all their manners, that it is no wonder they have poliſhed the men in a ſurpriſing degree. Whatever may be the ſentiments of rivals, or even of enemies, nothing is more rare in French ſociety than thoſe ſly pieces of malice, which are launched in the certainty that no reply can be given, becauſe even a repartee would ſeem to acknowledge the juſtice of the ſarcaſm. Hence any ſuch attack is deteſted as alike inſidious and cruel, partaking more of the baſeneſs of poiſoning than even of the courage of aſſaſſination.

The hour of dinner being ſo late at Paris, the formerly enchanting meal of ſupper has become almoſt unknown. Hence it is generally in the half hour of the deſert, when the roſy or white champaign ſparkles in the glaſs, that the French ladies diſplay their moſt faſcinating powers. Aſſuming as it were the character of actreſſes, they attack the men, or defend themſelves, with the moſt brilliant corruſcation of wit and humour, of affected ſimplicity, or the moſt refined ſhrewdneſs and diſcernment of character. Their eyes alſo become ſo expreſſive and impaſſioned, that they ſeem to weild, like Circe, the rod of enchantment.

Diderot has somewhere imputed to the *British fair*, an apparent pride, coldness and disdain; nor can it be wondered that such impressions are made by some English women upon Frenchmen, for the French ladies may certainly be said to form a perfect contrast, being *warm, humble, and alluring*. A French woman always looks upon even a stranger as if she would be happy to converse with him. Her eyes never fail to say, "*Pray, my good Sir, talk to me.*" Perpetually and intensely conscious of her SEX, she regards the society of men as the summit of her felicity. Disinterested in her prepossessions, she follows the bent of nature, and not the dictates of avarice. And it not rarely happens that they are as steady in maintaining an attachment as they are warm in its formation. The ladies of the south of France, some of them descendants perhaps of the ancient Greek colonies, are particularly celebrated for the sweetness of their countenance, the infinite expression of their eyes, and the warmth of their constitutions. A fair Lyonese may be said to form *one of the most enchanting objects in the universe*, and the Grecian graces seem to have glided thus far to the north. Yet the Frenchmen often speak with rapture of the Italian and Spanish women as being yet more divine. The most celebrated beauty of Paris, Madame Tallien, is a Spanish lady; and the generals have often Italian favourites.

This female fascination, this difference of character and appearance, this freedom of behaviour, may be observed even at Calais, at Abbeville, at Amiens; and particularly impresses an English traveller, unaccustomed to the novelty of the scene. The French wines also certainly excite the amorous passions; and may be regarded as one cause of a singularity observed in all ages, the gaiety, petulance, and salacity of the French male, which so powerfully seduce the females of other countries. The phlegmatic Flemish belles, accustomed to be wooed with the flame of tobacco, amidst the double smoke of the pipe and of false promises, are now become as tame, as *apprivoisées*, as the *petites maitresses* of Paris. Nor do they want even genius for intrigue, as appears from an authentic anecdote recounted to me at Paris, and the scene of which, if I remember right, was Namur. A young lady of good family having a gallant, was at a loss in conducting the correspondence, which was to fix their repeated assignations. A hair-dresser, not an unusual messenger of love, was chosen as the agent; but how to escape the vigilance of her father, a widower, who had a perpetual eye upon her conduct? Singular as it may appear, the old gentleman's wig was chosen as the letter-box. He wore a bag, which his

daughter used to take off every evening when he called for his night-cap; and was sure to find a billet from her lover, which the hair dresser had slipped in the morning, when he affixed the bag, and which the old gentleman had unsuspectingly carried about all day. She had sufficient time to peruse it, and replace her answer, which the hair-dresser withdrew in the morning, to deliver to her lover.

To return, if there be any digression, it is no wonder that the English traveller feels as if he were in the antient island of Cyprus, or at Rome during the games of Flora, when the courtezans danced naked upon the stage. Sterne, though a clergyman, seems to have been wholly overcome; and to have caught that lubricity of idea which characterizes his productions.

Let it not, however, be supposed, as not unfrequently happens to the unexperienced traveller, that the French fair grant their favours without previous selection, difficulty, and devotion. Innumerable are the young and beautiful females who preserve the sanctity of the marriage bed, and amidst a charming freedom of manners, and even a great friendship for another man, are models of maternal tenderness, and conjugal fidelity. "No, my good sir, it would infallibly be the death of my husband, the father of my children, and I should never survive the consciousness of having caused such a disaster," was the answer of an enchanting Parisian lady, after along solicitation, to a youthful admirer. The experience they acquired during the liberty, or rather the licentiousness, of divorce, when they found that repeated changes produce more thorns than roses, has greatly contributed to the revival of conjugal fidelity.

Even the opinion of the Parisian men is not, however, favourable to the chastity of the women. I have heard it gravely asserted and uncontradicted in a large company, that of a hundred Parisian wives there are at least ninety who have their *amans* or their *amoureux*, that is their gallants, or those who wish to be. A young man accused of an intrigue with a married woman, and reminded, that he was on the eve of his own marriage, replied to an obvious observation, *He bien! Il faut passer par la!* "well we must all go through that passage." *Il faut l'etre.* "We must be——," is not an uncommon remark among the married men, who laugh at so trivial an accident. At the same time, if all prejudice were set aside, it might become doubtful if there be not some justice in their observations upon our processes of *crim. con.* They regard the pecuniary compensation of a purchase of the wife's

dishonour, wholly unworthy of a man of spirit, who would have recourse to the sword or pistol, if he wished to quarrel about such *trifles.*

In the new civil code one chief reason assigned for a divorce is a complete dissonance of temper. And certainly, as marriage could never be intended either by God or man, to produce *mutual misery*, it would seem that no juster cause can be assigned. Milton in vain attempted to introduce it into the English laws, which allow no divorce except for infidelity, too frequently a matter of laughter in France. With an equal knowledge of human nature, the French code permits the wife to sue for a divorce, if the husband keep a servant maid or other concubine in the same house, an outrage generally too powerful for female feelings.

THE LUXEMBOURG.

The gardens are not unworthy of the palace; but at the gate the visitor is pestered as at the garden of plants, with ragged boys who expect a halfpenny for opening the door of his carriage, and holding out a nasty paw, in the strange idea of assisting him to alight. This nauseous practice may be obviated, on reapeated returns, by giving money to the boys who are so kind as not to lend their assistance. The gardens of the Luxembourg do not command such interesting views as those of the Tuileries, and are far inferior in every respect, though diversified by a circular terrace around a poor jet-d'eau. The statues are generally small, and more remarkable for their nudities than for any other quality. The Venus Callipyga, *aux belles fesses*, is singularly common in Parisian gardens, while a moralist would wish it wholly withdrawn, as corruptive of the national dispositions. At the top of the garden is a handsome gate, decorated with two lions, leading into the *Rue d' Enfer*; and the adjacent hotels command a beautiful view, not only of the garden, but nearly as far as Versailles. A large alley leads down the middle of the garden, to the bottom, where there is a coffee-house which chiefly deals in beer, but bears in large characters, the title of Coffee-house of the Conservative Senate. This alley is frequented in the morning by quotidian politicians, who imbibe little particles of ideas from the daily papers, here lent to read at a halfpenny a peace. Here I saw one day, in a ragged and forlorn situation, the only farmer-general of the

finances whom the guillotine had ſpread ; but he had been obliged to part with all the fleece, in order to ſave the carcaſe. Between this alley and the palace ſtood a famous tree of great ſize, planted by the hand of Mary be Medici, but it was rooted up two years ago, having become rotten and threatening to fall. I believe this was the genuine tree of Cracovia, ſo called by a pun, not from the Poliſh town, but from the old world *craquer*, which ſignifies to goſſip, as we ſay to crack jokes. For here the politicians uſed to aſſemble, and ſit like ſo many deſtinies, ſpinning the thread of nations on wheels of rotten wood. Among others an abbé, during the reign of Louis XV. rendered himſelf remarkable by a daily boaſt that he would *conquer England* with twenty thouſand men. A hoary patriot, impreſſed with the energy of this diſcourſe, thought of the prating abbé on his death bed, and introduced the following item into his will, " I leave to an Abbé, whoſe name I never knew, but well known in the gardens of the Luxembourg by the name of *Abbé twenty Thouſand men*, the ſum of twenty thouſand francs." The abbé was ſo well known by this deſignation, that, attended by ſome witneſſes from the garden, who affirmed that he was the genuine *Abbé twenty Thouſand men*, he received the money, being probably the only perſon who had ever derived any advantage from chattering nonſenſe under the tree of Cracovia.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, 1804.

" No. 224.—Bonaparte, commander in chief of the army of the Eaſt, at the moment that he touches a peſtilential tumour, on his viſit to the hoſpital at Jaffa.

" The ravages which the peſtilence had occaſioned in the army of the Eaſt, ſince the beginning of the campaign in Syria, had cauſed a general inquietude. The effects of this ſcourge were felt with moſt force immediately after the ſiege of the town of Jaffa, which was taken by aſſault.

" The commander in chief, Bonaparte, wiſhing to deſtroy the pretext of diſcouragement, which an exaggerated fear of this malady might excite in the army, and to prove that its effects were leſs terrible than the fear which they occaſioned, viſited the hoſpital at Jaffa, and examined the moſt minute circumſtances. After having lent every aſſiſtance, and even ſent a part of his own proviſions, the general went himſelf, followed by his ſtaff officers, and by the chief phyſician of the army, who endeavoured to per-

ſuade him not to prolong his viſit too much; nevertheleſs, he continued his examination with great minuteneſs. He conſoled the ſick by every method of perſuaſion; to ſome he gave hopes of a ſpeedy relief, to others of a certain cure; and inſpired all with confidence in the efficacy of the remedies employed.

"More effectually to diſpel the dreadful idea of a ſudden incurable contagion, he ordered ſome peſtilential tumours to be opened before him, and touched ſeveral. By devoting himſelf to this danger, he gave the firſt example of a kind of courage, then unknown, but which was afterwards imitated."

Such was the account given in France, and received without doubt or heſitation, at the time that it was reported here that Bonaparte had ordered the ſick at Jaffa to be poiſoned, in order to avoid the incumbrance. It was alſo ſaid that Deſgenets, a phyſician, who appears in this picture with Bonaparte, (and the ſtrict reſemblance was acknowledged by all Paris), was the very perſon who had reported that the general of the Eaſt had been guilty of this cruelty. It ſeems, however, little probable that in ſuch a caſe the ſubject ſhould have been permitted to be thus expoſed to public obſervation and inquiry: and this reſpectable phyſician *has* certainly *not* been *rewarded* for his ſilence, having *no office* nor emolument *that can beſpeak the conſciouſneſs of ſuch an action.* I have alſo converſed with many literary men who went with the army of the Eaſt, and who ſpoke with great freedom and diſlike of the Syrian campaign, as an enterpriſe equally raſh and uſeleſs, but, *never heard any charge upon this account.* It may be ſaid that the honour of the French name induced them to this ſilence; but no Frenchman forgets that Bonaparte is an Italian and a Corſican. The reader will, however, judge for himſelf; but *thoſe who have the beſt hearts* will be the *laſt* to be perſuaded of *the truth* of the accuſation.

As to the picture itſelf, though the ſubject be diſguſting, the painter diſplayed great talents in the deſign and expreſſion. The five or or ſix ſoldiers dead or dying in the fore ground, might have been ommitted, one dead body being ſufficient to impreſs the ſpectator with the ſcene and the danger. While Bonaparte touches the bubo under the arm of a patient ſtanding before him, the phyſician axiouſly endeavours to withdraw his hand. This occaſions a fluſh of generous ſhame in the face of the general, who perſiſts in his examination. The Oriental architecture, diſpoſition of light and ſhade, and aerial proſpective, are well managed. It was, in fact, the beſt picture, in the exhibition.

STATE OF MEDICINE.

The excellence of the French Surgeons is more generally admitted than that of their physicians, and the latter never seem to have formed in France so respectable a body as in England. But in this the want of wealth may conspire, more than that of ability, for the fees of the French physicians always were and continue very moderate, being six franks, (or five shillings each visit: and if a parsimonious patient pass to the physician's house, he only pays half-a crown. The noted Guilotin, supposed to be the author of the machine which bears his name, though it was known in Germany early in the sixteenth century, as appears from ancient prints, used to visit an old gentleman who had lost the use of his limbs, twice a week, and was contended with half-a-crown each time. Yet this fashion is more beneficial to the health of the people at large, who are not constrained to have recourse to ignorant apothecaries, authors of incredible mischief in many English towns and villages, especially in this age of novelties and bold experiments. There have been examples of opium administered on a second attack of apoplexy; and even on dreadful symptoms from drunkenness, while the sole possible remedies were emetics and purges. If a commission of health were appointed to examine the education and practice of country apothecaries, no small benefit would arise to the community.

In France an apothecary never prescribes, though he be sometimes consulted in his shop by the common people on slight maladies. In some cases there are still superstitious practices; for a carpenter in a paralytic complaint, was regularly attended by the *public executioner*, who pretended to cure him by the use of *human fat*, of which he was the sole vender and administrator. As I employed that carpenter, the fact may be regarded as certain, however singular it may appear in the nineteenth century.

The remedies for some female maladies, prepared by charitable nuns, are also still known, and used with success. There is no small store of quack medicines, but a late severe edict has extinguished one half of them; nor do the inventors acquire the wealth which follows their exertions in England; for the French, whose great delight it is to keep their frame cool, and their spirits gay and equal, do not heap indigestions upon indigestions, and cure their few maladies chiefly by bathing and abstinence. When medicines become necessary, they are commonly of the gentlest kind, the French physicians having a great respect for the stomach, and

never running the riſk of injuring that delicate and capricious organ, by metallic mixtures or ſtrong potions. Even, for a gentle purge, the patient is prepared by previouſly drinking, during three days, light ſoups made of ſorrel and other herbs.

Colds are almoſt as common at Paris as in London, and a malady belonging to this claſs, called the *grippe*, proved very mortal at Paris during the winter of 1802-3. A decoction of borage and honey, taken two hours before riſing in the morning, is found to be the moſt effectual remedy for a common cold, as it reſtores the inſenſible perſpiration. For a cough, the paſte of marſhmallous, *pate de guimauve*, is perhaps the ſpeedieſt. remedy yet diſcovered. In a ſlight fever, orgeat is plentifully drank. The French phyſicians do not ſeems to treat the ague with ſo much ability as the Engliſh; for at Paris, where it is ſometimes a diſeaſe of children, many months will elapſe before the cure be completed.

Nervous diſorders do not appear to be ſo common at Paris as in London, where the uſe of ſpirituous liquors and tea infallibly injure the nerves. The wholeſome wines, and the coolneſs of the regimen in France, alſo tend to obviate theſe complaints. When they occur, the products of the orange-tree are regarded as the chief ſpecifics. The ladies carefully collect the leaves of the tree, of which they make an infuſion; candied orange-peel is regarded as a *calmant*, or medicine to tranquillize the ſyſtem; and the ſpirit diſtilled from the flowers as the only liqueur which calms and ſooths, inſtead of agitating the nerves. White wine is forbidden in ſuch caſes; and red wine which probably derived its colour from the iron which it contains, is eſteemed a coroborant. It is rare to ſee a French *lady* taſte white wine; red mixed with water, which they call *red water*, being the common beverage.

The uſe of ſugar and water is very common, and extremely wholeſome, as it almoſt inſtantly alleviates any ſlight indigeſtion, or uneaſineſs of the ſtomach, obviates the effects of an extraordinary glaſs of wine, and, taken at the beginning, cures a common cold. The hour of dinner being ſo late, ſuppers are almoſt unknown; but a glaſs of ſugar and water is often taken before going to bed.

Gum Arabic is uſed as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and often with ſucceſs. It is alſo a convenient and agreeable mucilage, when one is obliged by buſineſs to paſs a conſiderable time without food. It has been recommended by ſome phyſicians, as a remedy for the heart-burn, a diſeaſe little known in France, where the ſtomach is not injured by wines mixed with brandy, nor by delete-

rious brewages, called malt liquors, as *lucus a non lucendo* becauſe there is no malt in them. It is difficult even to trace the name of this diſeaſe, which is *le fer chaud.*

In caſe of cold, even the warm bath is not permitted, as it is ſuppoſed to direct the diſorder towards the breaſt. For a head-ach the immerſion of the feet in ſalt and water is recommended, in order to divert the progreſs of the blood towards the head. In general the French medical language often refers to the blood, which ſeems almoſt forgotten with our phyſicians.

Some French phyſicians have recently recommended what they call *gelatine*, or compact animal jelly, as a remedy more efficacious than the bark, in moſt diſeaſes where that ſubſtance is adminiſtered; but its powers, though excellent in weak ſtomachs, have not fully anſwered the expectations entertained. A calf's foot for ſupper, without any ſauce, is found as beneficial at the gelatine.

Theſe obſervations may by ſome be deemed ſuperficial, but may be found uſeful by others, particularly by my ſedentary brethern. In ſerious diſeaſes, the advice of an able phyſician is indiſpenſable; but life is often rendered unhappy by ſlight maladies, for which light remedies are the moſt effectual.

The inoculation for the cow pox may now be regarded as diffuſed throughout the French empire. It is not a little ſurpriſing that Louis XV. died of the confluent ſmall pox, at an advanced age, not having had courage enough to be inoculated; while the Empreſs of Ruſſia was inoculated, and eſcaped. It may be obſerved that few young men eſcape an indelicate diſeaſe, and the long remedies and conſequences, by depriving them of pleaſure, often embitter the temper, and generate a cruel and unfeeling diſpoſition. This may be one ſource of thoſe atrocities which have aſtoniſhed Europe. Marat, in particular, was in this predicament; and it was computed that he would have died in three days, if he had not been ſtruck by the poignard of the heroic Charlotte Corday.

CHURCH YARDS.

Before the revolution, the church-yards in Paris were not numerous, the burials being often in the church themſelves. That of the Innocents was the largeſt and moſt remarkable, a predilection for its preſumed holineſs having been adopted by the devout. In conſequence of this, it was ſo crowded with bodies, as to infect

the cellars in the neighbourhood, and to threaten a disgusting rupture of the walls. The bodies were therefore removed during successive nights, and the whole paved and reduced to the level of the streets. The reports on this subject are curious, but severe lessons of humiliation.

Since the salutary law, ordaining that the dead should not be buried in churches, nor even in the city, only two church-yards are open for this populous capital. One of these public cemeteries is at Clamart, beyond the garden of plants, which serves for the southern half of the city, including the Hotel Dieu; the other, serving for the northern half, though this be arbitrary, is in a small irregular vale, on the southern declivity of Mont Martre.

The latter repository is not only in a picturisque situation, but variegated by the unevenness of the ground; it is surrounded with a wall of moulded clay, capped with flat tiles, to protect it from the weather, and supported by so many buttresses, that probably a stone wall could have been erected at an equal expence. The sexton lives at some distance, but it is seldom necessary to wait five minutes, before one of the numerous dead arrives, when the gate is opened. On entering, you see to the left a sandy elevation of the natural soil, declining towards the west. The coffin is let down on the edge of this declivity, to a shelf at a small depth, and covered with a few shovels-full of sand. A husband, wife, or relation, gives a parting look, sheds a few tears, and turns away.

If the body come from an hospital, it is only inclosed in a sack, and borne by two men on a hand bier, over which two half hoops support a linen cloth. Aware of the indecency of this slight inhumation, the sexton will not permit you to go so far as to command a view of the declivity, interspersed with coffins and sacks. But the smell is offended at the distance of forty or fifty yards, if the wind blow from the cemetery. Respect is due to the dead, and greater decency would be commendable. The rapidity with which the burials are hastened also deserves reprobation, the bodies never being kept above twenty-four hours, so that the death can scarcely be ascertained; the bodies are, however, exposed in the gateway of the hotel, with tapers and holy water, which is sprinkled over the coffin by the devout visitants.

Towards the right, or eastern part of the church-yard of Mont Martre, there is a little deep vale, planted with weeping willows and shurbs, interspersed with neat tombs of stone. This part is reserved for those of a superior class; and the epitaphs, in French, are sometimes elegantly concise.

LEGION OF HONOUR.

When Bonaparte, in the intoxication of power and flattery, forgot the lapſe of ages, and aſpired to be another Charlemagne, he found it neceſſary to reſtore the cheap rewards of chivalry. It is eaſier to beſtow a bit of crimſon ribbon, and a little golden badge, than to grant an acceſſion of rank or a penſion. The projected ſociety of the Cincinnati in America had been abandoned, as tending to invidious diſtinctions, but the legion of honour has gathered additional ſtrength and decoration. It muſt however be admitted that the French ſeem, of all poſſible nations, the leaſt adapted to a republican form of government. Their vanity, as admitted by their own authors, leads them to an enthuſiaſtic love of petty and frivolous diſtinctions. It will always be an eſſential conſideration with a Frenchman, whether a man live on a firſt floor or a fourth; whether he keep a carriage or not; if he wear ſilk or worſted ſtockings. Above all, a head fantaſtically dreſſed, and bedaubed with filthy and unmanly powder, is ſtill ſuch a frequent badge of diſtinction, that many would rather embrace the guillotine than abandon their hair-dreſſer. This ſame head, thus powdered, is treated with ſuch ceremony that no hat can approach it. The chepeau de bras re-appears in all companies; and is of itſelf a mark of diſtinction, for as it is the etiquette for every perſon on a viſit to carry his hat in his hand, that the maſter of the houſe may be eaſily recogniſed, a ſilken reſemblance is as uſeful as the hat itſelf, and at the ſame time proclaims the owner's pretentions to good company. Theſe cuſtoms and habits, however trifling, yet form the antipodes of republican manners; but the return of the ancient forms anquiring more and more elaſticity, it became an objection of policy either to follow its direction, or to oppoſe the ſtream; and it is no wonder that the former was preferred, as being of far eaſier execution.

The firſt propoſal of the legion of honor had been oppoſed with conſiderable warmth, as fatal to the fading forms of the republic. The ſcheme ſtood however on a very extenſive baſe, as it included men of letters, and all other departments of merit, as well as the military. The diplomas were often ſent undemanded, and as often locked up and forgotten, there being no external badge of diſtinction. When the crimſon ribbon appeared, it was ſuppoſed that the numbers might amount to ſixteen thouſand. At the hotel of the Invalids, Bonaparte, from a golden baſon at his feet, diſtributed a great number to perſons of note, who are ſtyled comman-

dants of the legion of honour. Their ribbon is a little broader and their badge larger than those of the common members. But the form and device are the same, resembling not a little the former cross of St. Louis, being of gold enamelled with white, in the shape of an expanded flower with four petals, or rather a cross fleurie, with the words HONNEUR ET PATRIE; reverse, a head of Bonaparte in an oval, NAPOLEON EMPEREUR.

This ceremony of the Invalids, as it may be said to have been the first in which Bonaparte appeared in his new character of emperor, so it was not a little striking in the display of military pomp. The procession passed and returned through the garden of the Tuileries, which is sufficiently large to admit a prodigious number of spectators, both below and on the terraces, without any sensation of an inconvenient press. There were three or four coaches for the empress, princesses, and their retinue; but the emperor was mounted on a beautiful white charger, richly decorated, while he himself wore his usual blue coat, and plain hat without any ornament. His train of generals and aids-de-camp, were however most richly attired; and the spectacle when beheld from the terrace, at the bottom of the garden, was truly magnificent. For about ten thousand chosen cavalry filled the grand road through the Elysian fields as far as the eye could reach, and, while the emperor was passing the square of Concord, fell into his train, with beautiful and quick evolutions. The richness and variety of the dresses, banners, and caparisons, conspired with the thunder of the artillery and the noble symphonies of the martial music, to produce an effect more easily conceived than described.

When the emperor arrived at the Invalids, he ascended some steps to a throne of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, in the nave of the church, which was all hung with drapery, while the empress sat in an opposite box or recess, adorned with a sky-blue satin. I know not the reason why the grand dome was not preferred, as the scene would not only have been more august, but the tomb containing the body of Turenne would have formed an impressive accompaniment to the solemnity. After a formal oration by Lacepede, on the dignity and advantages of the new order, the emperor made a short speech with his usual ease and coolness; and mass having been performed, the badges were distributed.

A still superior order of the legion of honour has since been instituted, and confined to sovereigns and the persons of the first distinction. In this a star is worn on the left breast, and a broad ribbon over the shoulder, as in our orders of knighthood. On the

first appearance of the little ribbon, in summer 1804, it occasioned no small surprise, and great indignation among the republicans; but the giddy youth of Paris instantly began a kind of imitation by sticking in their button holes a carnation of the same colour.

FRAGMENTS.

In the new order of things the speech of our gracious Monarch is translated into French, and cried with great vociferation though the streets of Paris. But, by way of antidote, it is accompanied with the notes of the Moniteur, some of which are supposed to bear the marks of an imperial author. This new species of diplomatic war not a little amuses the French, who love to talk, and to be talked to. We justly regard the speech as that of the minister, so that a few sharp reflections may amuse even an English patriot. The speech having exulted in the conquest of two little islands in the West Indies, the Moniteur observes that it was a mighty affair, the said islands being only garrisoned by a corporal and nine men. The charge of perjury is vigorously enforced against the violators of the treaty of Amiens; and the imprudence of some parts of the speech is not a little criticised.

An unfortunate envoy, of sympathetic-ink memory, was exposed without mercy in hand bills and caricatures. The motto of his seal being *Aquila non capit muscas*, "An eagle does not catch flies," he was represented running away, with his port folio under his arm, and tormented by a swarm of flies. The French however do not excel in caricatures; but as the tranquillity of the country was generally regarded as implicated in the life of the chief magistrate, the sensation of contempt and disgust was equally universal against these weak and wicked attempts, so foreign to the English character, and the mere projects of one or two pretended statesmen, whose talents were equal to their public virtue. The speech of the counsellor of state, the celebrated Fourcroy, to the legislative body upon this occasion, may be consulted by those who wish to compare the national sensations. Amidst these repeated plots of assassination, it was not wondered at, in France, that some fury should have been excited by this new and base mode of warfare; and the unfortunate death of the Duke d'Englien was rather pitied than blamed. Being regarded as the last warrior of the Bourbon family, (and a dynasty which ceases to appear

at the head of its armies soon ceases to reign,) he was seized on the confines, brought to the castle of Vincennes, near Paris; and, after a trial and sentence by some obscure officers, which was printed in the newspapers on the following day, he was conducted by torch light into the court of the castle, shot at midnight, and instantly buried; the grave having been dug, as was reported, before the sentence was pronounced.

The death of Pichegru made still less impression; and the people seemed utterly to have forgotten that he had been a successful general. His death was cried about the streets of Paris in the morning, and the body exposed in the palace of justice, when a report was signed by some obscure medical men that he was a suicide, for which they were ridiculed by others, who asserted that he had been strangled by two Mamelukes. The people did not forgive his visit to England, and employment in the service of that power. The body was put into a mean hearse, and attended by two soldiers to the church-yard of Clamart. A spectator assured me that the questions were, *Qu'est ce que cela? C'est Pichegru. Bah! Pichegru!*

The name of Georges, the conspirator, occasioned ludicrous mistakes among the Parisian cockneys. When, with a dozen of his associates, he was brought to the guillotine, he behaved with his usual courage. In Shakspeare's idea, a conspirator must be meagre, but Georges was fat and florid. His conduct in shooting the man who seized the head of his horse was much blamed, as his cabriolet was already surrounded, and an escape impossible.

The name of Moreau is of a very different description, and France was indignant to see his glory blended with a list of conspirators. The impression made by his trial was prodigious, and the most prudent were alarmed at the prospect of popular commotion. An account of his conferrences with Pichegru had been published by the government, tending to implicate him in the plot; but the evidence was far from clear, and his defence was masterly. Yet such dispositions had been shewn against him, that a violent populace surrounded the palace of justice; and it was asserted that the numerous troops assembled had declared that, if the sentence were death, they would throw down their arms: he being perhaps the most popular man in France with the army, as an able general; and with the people as a Frenchman: but his talents in the council are esteemed far inferior to those in the field. The court having sat till ten at night, an express was sent to St.

Cloud to represent the state of the popular mind, and demand final instructions. All was silence and apprehension, till a message arrived at midnight; and it being sedulously reported that the punishment was two days imprisonment at Gros-Bois, the general's country seat not far from Paris, the soldiery and the people were appeased. Mean while precautions were taken by the police; and next morning all the soldiers were *consignes*, or confined to their barracks. Never did the government display more vigour than on this trying occasion, when even the soldiery could not be trusted. Next day, when it was known that the imprisonment was for two years, apprehensions for his safety were entertained or affected, and furious groups appeared at the Palais Royal, which was shut up at noon. For three or four days the awe-ful tranquillity which precedes a tempest was observable at Paris, and appalled those who had witnessed the former commotions. The soldiers continued to be confined: nor was the public tranquillity considered as certain till Moreau's journey to Spain, in order to pass into America.

Carnot, the celebrated minister of war, has gained nothing by his employment, but walks the streets in the plainest dress. He was the only man of the public bodies who opposed the nomination of an emperor; and his speech was affectedly cried for many days through the streets of Paris, and particularly at the gates of the Tuileries; but as he did not resign his situation as a tribune, some collusion was suspected. It was reported that one senator sent in his resignation; but the answer was, "I give dismissions, but I do not receive them."

Carnot had formerly voted against the consulate for life. During the illuminations upon that occasion, a brilliant star having been displayed upon one of the towers of Notre Dame, a wit observed that it was the star of the three kings. The monarchical form of government having been recommended as more tranquil and durable, Carnot asserts that the republic of Rome lasted as long as the monarchy; but this republic was very small, and when it had acquired a considerable extent, so as to deserve the appellation of an empire, its duration did not exceed fifty years. Nor was the example of the United States of America more similar, as they have no potent enemies to combat; while France, surrounded with powerful and inveterable foes, seems to demand a strong executive government. Nations also, like individuals, are often instigated and controled by good or bad passions and habits, acquir-

ed in their early years, and which the voice of reason and experience is generally found ineffectual to overcome. Our American brethren had been long educated and prepared for their happy situation, under a free government, but which, being at a distance, was so little felt, that they may be said to have been accustomed to live without government. The French, on the contrary, had been habituated to a severe and vigilant government; perhaps necessary to control their quick sensations, ardent passions, and a disposition naturally unquiet, turbulent, and enterprising. The real topics were, as usual in public assemblies of men, totally forgotten; and we may observe, in our own House of Commons, that the members seldom catch that train of argument which would appear to a sensible man in his closet the most logical, pointed, and exact. There is, as it were, a moral transpiration in a large assembly, forming a peculiar atmosphere, where objects appear only in particular lights.

It was certainly admitted by every Frenchman, before the consulate for life was decreed, that the acquired territories, and new order of things, nay the public tranquillity, trembled on the slender thread of one man's existence; and hence this decree can scarcely be regarded as dissonant to the public feelings. But the establishment of a new dynasty, by the sole power of the sword, at a very enlightened period, though exemplified in the house of Julius Cæsar, was a violent surprise upon the public opinion. Accustomed to feudal ideas, according to which the most recent dynasties of European kings spring from ancient and illustrious families, it was a novelty, though strictly accordant with the democratic system, to see an emperor spring from a private family, and, by the creation of new kings, teach humility to the ancient monarchs. The splendid expence of a court, the restitution of all the places contained in the royal calendar, which was consulted on the occasion, the crowd of flatterers and sychophants, the humiliation of bending the knee and using titles of adulation to equals or inferiors, were all regarded as wholly unnecessary to the strength or duration of the executive authority, and as destructive toys beneath the consideration of a truly great mind. They formed at the same time an apology for every part of the ancient monarchy, except its weakness; and the repeated violation of solemn oaths of allegiance to successive new forms of government was little admired by moralists. No doubt the sarcasms of some foreign ambassadors against the consulate, which they said was the government of a sergeant's guard, had some weight; and the grandeur and simple dignity of first magis-

trate, under whatever title, was considered as capable of being obliterated by the feudal ideas of foreign courtiers. But if there had been any other emperors in Europe when Julius Cæsar seized the reins of Rome, he would not have condescended to have worn that title. The French however were flattered by the names of emperor and empire; and more strongly continued to connect the ideas of a restoration of the former dynasty with those of a restriction to their former territories; and this important affair ended, as usual, in *vaudevilles* and *calembourgs*.

When Carnot however insists that liberty should previously be secured against the inroads of the sceptre, by sacred and fixed barriers, he speaks like a virtuous statesman. But how establish such barriers, when the very idea of opposition is unknown in France, and confounded with that of mortal enmity; when the quick succession of new forms and constitutions had confounded popular opinion, and destroyed the foundations of stability; when there was no organ of real representation, and the senate would scarcely have dared to exert its freedom or prerogative in chusing a sauce for the turbot of the emperor? Carnot, a member of the tribunate, might boldly have proposed such practical improvements in the senate as could not have been refused with any decency; and which might have rendered it a real organ of public liberty, and of opposition to arbitrary power, which is as pernicious to the possessor as to his subjects. But it was well known that the senate had been intimidated by the menace of using the interference of the army; and the best intentioned members of the three public councils could only say with a shrug, "This man is of a most imperious disposition, but *the reign of his successors may be that of liberty*." It may be mentioned, as a singular trifle, that the small medals scattered at the coronation bear on the reverse, the emperor raised on a shield by two figures, and inscribed, "The senate and the people;" but the account in the Moniteur, the State Gazette, bore "The senate and the army;" a strange mistake, which was formally corrected in a succeeding number. But the first inscription would have been more veracious.

The institute was rather slow in presenting its congratulations. The president told me that the emperor, upon this occasion, conversed freely on history and historians. He said he did not admire ecclesiastic writers of history, who were apt to give distorted hues, and perhaps to rail against incontinency when they had arisen from the sides of other men's wives; but, observing Caprara and another cardinal within hearing, he said with a smile, "I did not

know that you were so nigh." He added that he preferred Machiavel to Tacitus, because the latter did not explain the motives and causes of events; but it is the art of that great historian to present such previous combinations and concomitances, that the attentive reader will generally discover the motives and causes, though there be no formal explication.

At Mont Rouge, on the south of Paris, lived Freron the noted critic of Voltaire. I was told by a person who knew him, that having sharply attacked Voltaire's Merope, before it appeared on the stage, and the piece having nevertheless met with great success, Voltaire published a pompous edition in quarto, with a frontispiece representing an ASS gnawing the leaves of a laurel tree. In his next journal Freron partly retracted his censures; but recommended the edition as beautiful, and ornamented with *a genuine portrait of the author*. Voltaire hastened to call in and burn the whole impression.

PROFANE SWEARING.

[*From the Morning Chronicle.*]

"And must they all be hang'd that swear?
—Every one.
And who must hang them?" SHAKSPEARE.

SIR,

YOUR pious readers will be happy to learn that the acts against profane swearing, which they heard last Sunday from the pulpit, have already been attended with the happiest effects. The virtuous body of common informers, who endure odium, and sometimes the pump, for the sake of public morals, and who were so cruelly used by the magistrates in the late affair of the title-pages, have quite recovered their spirits, and are industriously applying to this new branch of their vocation.

The reform has very properly commenced with the playhouse. Two performers, were taken up yesterday; the former on a charge of exclaiming publicly in Drury Lane Theatre, "*Damn your pig*," and the other, "*Damn your prune sauce.*" They in vain attempted to justify, by stating that the words occur in a play written by one Goldsmith, now deceased, and were not used by them profanely, but in the way of their business. Upon conviction, the informer insisted on the five-shilling fine, in respect the words were used in the character of *gentlemen*; but the justice, knowing that the prisoners could not by any possibility represent gentlemen, inflicted only the shilling penalty.

Sir Joseph Banks has been communicating with Lord T. on the subject, who takes it ill that an exception had not been made in behalf of Privy Counsellors, and others of high rank and distinction. For his own part, he thinks the liberty of swearing is the birthright of an Englishman, and an evacuation as necessary to health as any other. It is very easy for snivelling speech-makers to enact laws against swearing and fornication, and to obey them too; but it is as impossible to preserve the spirit of the people without swearing, as their breed without women. And he will have it that it is tyranny to expect that a man should pay taxes now-a-days without an oath or two. Sir Joseph hopes his servants will prove trusty, else a fit of the gout will be the ruin of him.'

It is supposed we owe this very seasonable exertion of the law against profanity to the piety of *old George Rose*; for those that ascribe it to the Rev. Rowland Hill, forgot that Rowland makes as free, in his pulpit, with hell-fire and damnation as any body; and if Mr. Butterfield were not of his communion, would be as much in danger of being himself taken up. Whereas old George, ever since he escaped drowning, has shewn a remarkably religious turn, says grace regularly, sends his maid servants to church, and, it is said, has made proposal to Henry Thornton and Mr. Wilberforce to be admitted into their *private praying parties*.

I can scarcely refrain from making some rapturous exclamations here, which might cost me a shilling a piece. But, in sober language, let me ask if any thing can shew more judgment, or more of that intimate knowledge of mankind which the late Lord Kenyon asserted for himself, than this noble undertaking? To root out swearing from the *navy!* Sir, I do not find that Lord St. Vincent, among all his plans of reform ever imagined any thing so necessary and so arduous. To some it will appear as difficult as to pay navy bills without a private banker; and it is very probable that not one post captain out of ten thinks it practicable. Very well, let them think so, or even let us admit it to be so. But let them consider that if the sailors will swear, *they must pay for it*. Here are two strings that might satisfy the gentle Castlereagh himself. Such a scheme of religion on the one hand, and finance on the other, has not hitherto been known. Yet, how plain, how infallible!

Just let us reflect a moment. Suppose each man in the navy and army to swear only once a day, at an average (a supposition not unreasonable,) and taking the number of seamen only at one hundred thousand, and the land forces, agreeably to Lord Castle-

reagh's estimate, at six times as many, and all at a shilling a man, to say nothing of the officers:—you see, Sir, the thing is prodigious!

Let not the disaffected talk of the difficulty of collecting the duty. It is only letting each ship and regiment to farm, as they do the districts under the horse-tax. Perhaps, indeed, it may be reckoned severe upon the *volunteers* to be subjected to this species of discipline, because the sight of so many informers might frighten them into absolute *silence when on duty*; an effect which nothing has ever yet produced, and which would undoubtedly astonish, if it should not alarm, Lord Harrington and the inspecting officers. But, on the other hand, it is to be considered that the volunteers are not yet quite ready to fall into the huge round oaths which the regulars and the navy use; and it is certain they have liberality enough to compound for a shilling a day in lieu of petty swearing, which is all that I require of them.

Mr. Canning, who is apt to push a point as far as it will go, entirely drops the religious consideration, and will see nothing but the financial; and nothing will satisfy him but to make the regulation a test of loyalty and patriotism; so that the man who has paid at the end of the year the greatest number of fines for swearing, shall be held the most trust-worthy. On the other hand, those who have any reluctance to the thing itself, or to pay the money, should be very narrowly watched, and stimulated or *provoked to curse, for the good of the Treasury*, by informers who swear what is called a round hand, and who shall themselves be exempt from the penalty in consideration of the services they render.

At first the saints were rather startled with this lively doctrine; but on consideration they see it is not far remote from the system of the *Society for suppressing Vice*, who in their zealous desire to put down b—dy prints, employed the worst men they could find, to seduce the wicked dealer, by lies and false pretences, to furnish evidence against himself. Surely, at this time of day, we are not going to dispute the principle, that the goodness of the end sanctifies the means. Nay a man so virtuous and so pure as to be canonized in the hearts of a whole nation may justly be attacked, even in the sanctuary of the tomb, and blackened with foul slander and lies, if it can serve the purpose of the godly. If I had but the pen of the worthy and religious Mr. John Bowles, as I am sure I have his good wishes, I could put this point in so strong a light, that the Chairman of the India Company himself would admit it.

But, after all, I will allow that a great deal still remains to be done before the swearing system can be rendered complete. In par-

ticular, a classification and arrangement of oaths and curses, according to their intensity or degree of profaneness, seems desirable.

Now what I would humbly propose is, a table of all dimensions, with a regular tariff of the rates at which they may be severally sworn; by which means every man may suit himself to his own fancy and the state of his purse. I am sensible of the difficulty of the task; but it is so important, that I trust the public spirit of the above-mentioned Society will induce them to undertake it.

SWEARING TAX.

[From the same.]

MR. EDITOR,

I perused the article on the above subject in your paper of yesterday, with all the edification which the ingenious author proposed in writing it. But I suspect he has been "ploughing with my heifer;" for, if my memory does not deceive me, I had the honour to propose a *tax on swearing* in your paper, during the last war; when, upon many accounts, the article promised to be very productive, as there were circumstances in the conduct of that war, which, to say the least, would have *made any man swear*. I do not, however, complain of your correspondent for taking the business out of my hands, as very unlike other proposers of taxes, I had no interested view in it, and no design, but what I trust we have in common, the advancement of the *revenue*. I shall, therefore, since your correspondent has revived the subject, content myself with suggesting a few particulars, in which, perhaps, there will be no great difference of opinion, except in one article, and that I shall begin with.

I beg leave, then totally to disagree with your correspondent in imposing this tax on the gentlemen of the *army and navy*; for in those departments the advantages of swearing have been fully proved by all experience, and I am much averse to any additional burdens on the *necessaries* of life. Besides, even if the expediency of swearing in the army and navy should be denied, I really think that our soldiers and sailors are entitled to every exemption we can afford? nor do I see how a man who has but a shilling a day, and may want to swear ten times in that space, can at all afford any more stoppages. With the sailors, the case would be still worse; swearing would not only anticipate all their pay, but I will venture to say there is not a man of them who would not swear away all the prize-money he is entitled to (according to the usual divi-

ſion of that article) in the drinking of a glaſs of grog, and perhaps *be in arrears to the ſwearing fund* long before his agent paid him his ſhare. No, Sir; I am clear that theſe two departments muſt be allowed to go on in the old way; we have already exempted them from the hair-powder tax, and why not exempt them alſo in this article?

Still, however, as I am aware that I am ſtriking off an immenſe *item* from your correſpondent's ways and means, I will ſo far meet him half way, as to propoſe, in the new Act, that the above exemption ſhall be ſtrictly confined, in the caſe of ſailors, to the time they are on *board of ſhip*, and in the caſe of ſoldiers, to the hours that they are in the *field*. The former can be liable to no miſtake; and as to ſoldiers, the rule might be, that all oaths are taxable except in *full uniform*. This will greatfully facilitate the buſineſs of informers, as no offender will be able to claim exemption who is guilty of ſwearing *out of his regimentals*; and hence alſo *officers* at Brighton, Margate, or any other places of amuſement, will be as liable to pay as others.

With reſpect to the *volunteers*, there ſeems little reaſon to make any diſtinction. As far as I have liſtened to the language of field-days, I muſt do them the juſtice to ſay, that in general they go through the ſwearing part with all the preciſeneſs of regulars; and it affords ſome hope of their ſucceſs when they ſhall be called into real ſervice, that you hear no ſham-*ſwearing* among them.

With reſpect to our theatrical performers, ſome ſmall latitude may be allowed, in caſes where the oaths or curſes are ſo old as to come fairly under the *ſtatute* of *limitation*. Thoſe of Congreve, Farquhar, Vanbrugh, &c. ſeem to be clearly of this kind. But in caſes where performers take liberties with their author, which we know they are extremely apt to do, they ought to be accountable, and pay at the rate of *extempore* ſwearing. Thus, in the inſtance mentioned by your correſpondent, if the performer, inſtead of ſaying, "*Damn your pig*," chooſes to introduce a new reading, and ſay, "Damn your *pig's face*," he ought certainly to pay accordingly, however *apropos* this may be to the perſon he is addreſſing.

But I own, Mr. Editor, my great dependence is on *civil ſwearing*; and from what I obſerved during the laſt war, I am convinced the preſent will afford ſuch provocatives, as, if duly aſſeſſed, will bring in a prodigious ſum to the revenue. What with *expeditions*, ſubſidies, and a war extended to every part of Europe, with a Miniſtry ſo able and efficient as we are now bleſſed with, I ſhould ſuppoſe that every day's intelligence in our own papers, and

every Hamburgh mail and foreign dispatch, will occasion a consumption of oaths beyond all precedent, not to speak of the price of provisions, list of captures at Lloyd's, and other casualties, which would *provoke a Saint*, or, in the vulgar phrase, *make a Bishop swear*.

With respect to the mode of collection, I agree with your correspondent, that it requires very serious deliberation. Perhaps it might be by way of license, or a *schedule* migh be sent round, as in the property-tax desiring each housekeeper and lodger to specify the number and nature of the oaths he means to swear (taking them on an average of three years past), and stating the number of persons in his house liable to swear, with the usual exemptions of wife and children; stating likewise what oaths he swears on his own account, and what on the partnership account; distinguishing likewise between those he consumes in the town-house, and those upon his landed property; specifying also what interest he may have in d—ning the three per cents consolidated, the omnium, or any other species of Government securities: how much he swears on his personal account, and how much as agent or broker But this I leave to the consideration of your correspondent, and I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JUSJURANDUM.

TAX ON PRAYING.

[From the same.]

MR. EDITOR,

I have observed, with a great deal of pleasure, the laudable efforts of your correspondents to assist the Minister (God knows, poor man, he wants assistance) in his ways and means. The tax on *Swearing* he will find almost ready digested to his hands. Willing to contribute my share to such patriotic labours, I would humbly propose a tax on *Praying*, which I will venture to say, will not be much less productive than the other. Let not your *pious* readers be startled. This will be so far from operating as a discouragement to piety, that it will powerfully contribute to bring it into fashion. People, especially fashionable people, undervalue what can be had at a cheap rate. But let there be a price fixed upon *praying*, and the west end of the town will carry the palm of piety from the city.

Now, Sir, the events of the war will afford abundant provoca-

tion to *pray* as well as *swear*, particularly if our affairs should remain in the hands of the present Cabinet. We may, perhaps, hear of another *Buenes Aris* project, and then "*Lord have mercy upon us!*" will resound from one end of the kingdom to the other, to the great advantage of the revenue. Perhaps we may have another *Income Tax*, and then "*Good Lord deliver us!*" will be uttered by every mouth with extraordinary fervour. Then what an ample source of revenue will flow from continental and expedition blunders! and thus our very misfortunes will be turned to advantage. *Praying* and *swearing* often go hand in hand, and when a good soul has uttered an *oath* at a piece of bad news, he will add a *prayer* to it, "*God forgive me for swearing*," or some such qualifying expression, which will render him liable to *a double penalty*. I shall stop here till I see how you like my plan, leaving the consideration of how the tax is to be collected, what exemptions are to be allowed, with other matters of detail, to a future opportunity.

PIUS,

DEFENDIT NUMERUS.

[From the Morning Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,

THE strange defence, or defences, which the friends of a Noble Lord are employed in bringing forward, however injudicious, will naturally tend to remind the public of the *order of precedency* established among the inferior classes of depredators; and I know no other purpose they can answer.

From the meanest petty larceny to the swindler in his phaeton, who assumes the name of Colonel, Lord, or Duke, there is a gradation of pride which supports each class, with a certain *quantum* of contempt for its inferior—and sometimes with an *honest* ambition to reach a higher rank; and, instead of being huddled among the trials not worth recording be stared at by a crowded Old Bailey, and honoured by a portrait in the print shops.

The filcher of door-mats and scrapers looks up to the superior adroitness of the pickpocket; and the pickpocket longs for the day when *associating* with the *servants* of some *indulgent master*, he may break into the house and the bureau, and supply the melting-shops with bullion. The housebreaker emboldened by success, would display his courage on the highway; and the highwayman, tired of a contest in which it is possible he may be either shot or hanged,

devotes his leisure moments to the study of commerce, forms connexions at Liverpool, Bristol, and London, and issues his paper, in hopes that when he obtains the discount he may hear no more of it; and to prevent his name from being injured, very judiciously supplies himself with a commodity of various names and firms. At length, tired of borrowing money, he undertakes to lend it, and becomes a peculator upon a large and extensive scale.

Accuse any one of these, and you will find he screens himself by an appeal to his brethren. *Defendit numerus.* He asks, would you be so mad as to inquire into these petty matters? You will overturn the whole system; no man will be safe, for *all do the like.* Then as a palliative to their own honour, the swindler tells you he is no highwayman nor footpad; the footpad pleads that he disturbs no man's sleep by breaking into his house at night; the housebreaker is happy to think he never picked a pocket; and the pickpocket thanks God he never descended so low as to steal pint pots and door-scrapers.

I have taken for examples the very *lowest* on this scale. Let the defenders I allude to proceed higher, and inform us whether peculation is to be estimated by quantity or quality, or at what precise sum honesty ends, and *t'other thing* begins.

A SCALEMAKER.

THEOLOGICAL QUACKERY.

I would have every man examine his heart thoroughly, and I believe he will often find that what he calls a zeal for his religion is either pride, interest, or ill nature.
ADDISON.

"Do you know that clergyman," said Hamilton, "that is walking between two ladies on the opposite of the room?"—"Very well: he is one of our most popular preachers, a very different practitioner in his profession from Blunderbuss, and perfectly skilled in hitting the prevailing taste. The professional excellences of our great theatrical performers are so extremely impressive, that bold adventurers in divinity, seeing the efficacy of tone and gesture on the stage, have undertaken to dramatize the pulpit; and this is one of the most successful actors. He has a fine voice both as to tone and cadence, and thereby pleases such fashionable hearers as judge of sermons upon the principles of the opera. He has graceful attitudes, and therefore is pleasing to church-going connoisseurs; in dancing he has fine action; the see-saw of hands, with his right the touch of the heart, at once displaying the feeling

and his diamond ring, he cries at the proper place, that is, where the gap in the fentence requires fuch a fupplement. Thefe movements are extremely delightful to fuch theatrical connoiffeurs, as regard, in the pulpit, ftage trick more than the real exhibition of nature, truth, and fenfe. He is befides famed for elocution, and delivers common-place remark with fuch a degree of impreffivenefs, as to pafs, with the bulk of hearers, for the profoundeft wifdom and moft energetic eloquence. He thereby delights the many votaries of fpouting, and frequenters of debating focieties. Such a delicacy is fo very efficacious as, in a great degree, to fuperfede the neceffity of genius, learning and eloquence; even elegant compofition is not requifite; indeed how can one compofe without materials? all that is requifite in the language is the mufical melody of the feveral periods, without any difpofition, or connection, or adjuftment of parts to the whole. There are other ingredients in his difcourfes that are extremely fuitable to the prevailing tafte; the whine of fentiment, and the vagaries of defcription, which are peculiarly pleafing to the novel-reading clafs of church goers. You have the tender ties of affection, delicious endearments, fweet reciprocations of love, all as animated as in the tales of Derwent Priory, Sir Harry Claredon, or any effufion of the Galfamatia prefs. Befides his hair, fo fkilfully matted and baked, his white cambric handkerchief, and his eye glafs announcing a beau, naturally attract the regard of the belles. Your popular preachers are moreover men of ftature; the fame figures that are in requeft in the pulpit, are chiefly fought to ftand behind a carriage, and would alfo have been choice acquifitions to ferjeant Kite; and he that is born to be fix feet high, is born to be a great man.

" With fo many qualifications, you may depend on it Mr. Gillyflower, the clerical harlequin before us, would outftrip in favour a Horfley, a Watfon, or a Blair! " I can hardly think that," faid our hero.—" Cannot you," replied Manchefter; "pray whether is Balvidera, and lady Randolph, or Mother Shipton, and General Jackoo, moft highly prized?"*

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* Thofe who are accuftomed to vifit the churches and chapels of eafe at the weft quarter of London, and who are capable of difcernment, alone know how many puppies exactly anfwering the above defcription, difgrace the pulpit. There was an admirable caricature, publifhed a few years ago, I believe in "*Woodward's Eccentric Excurfions,*" which reprefented one of thefe contemptible characters, contrafted with a field preacher, and exhibited fpecimens of their refpective harangues.

CHARACTER OF A NEW CLASS OF MODERN LITERATI.

" Nox atra cava circumvolat umbra." VIRGIL.
" Dark Night ſurrounds them with her hollow ſhade."

ABOUT thirty years ago, a new ſpecies of writing began to make its appearance, in works of fancy, and profeſſed imitation of life and manners. Le Sage and Fielding had carried the exhibition of human nature and paſſions, the manners and characters of the times, to a degree of perfection that has not been equalled, and ſcarcely could be ſurpaſſed. Miſs Burney, purſuing the ſame track, but profeſſing greater originality of genius, introduced an extenſive variety, not reſembling Fielding in detail, but, like him, copying from life—excelling in ſtrength of delineation and in humour of colouring. Leſs comprehenſive in rage, but acute in obſervation, pictureſque in deſcription, intereſting in the tale, impreſſive in character, and pathetic in incident, ſituation, and feeling. Charlotte Smith headed a different ſpecies of juſt repreſenters of conduct, character, and paſſion. From the ſtrong, but ſomewhat coarſe and farcical ſatire of a Roderick and honeſt Strap, to the delicate tenderneſs of Adelina, Emeline, and Godolphin, the various claſſes of the comic epopee appear to have been exemplified by maſterly writers, all adhering to exiſting or probable archetypes. The Receſs and Emma Corbet, verging to the province of Melpomene rather than Thalia, are ſtill imitations of probability, Genius, ardent after novelty, will ſometimes leave an old road, not becauſe it may not lead it to its journey's end, but becauſe it is old. There was at this time a great diſpoſition to literary innovation, that, ſhewing itſelf on ſubjects of ſerious reaſoning, religion, morality, and politics, was alſo manifeſt in works of amuſement. Conception far out went actual exiſtence and experience. The object of ingenuity appeared to be to enchain and petrify by aſtoniſhment, more than to allure by pleaſure, impel by profit, or guide by wiſdom. There was a very prevalent diſpoſition to queſtion eſtabliſhed truths, and to tranſcend admonited probabilities; and while ſerious pretenders to philoſophy propoſed new principles and rules for governing ſocial and political man, literary diſpenſers of amuſement alſo chalked out a new ſyſtem of tales and exhibitions; and, inſtead of the probable, frequently ſubſtituted the marvellous. Some perſons of great genius began, and others followed this ſtyle of writing. The Eloiſe of Rouſſeau rendered it very popular on the

Continent: it gilded all the eccentricities and eafy extravagance of the French ingenuity, and was dragged through all the ftudied wildernefs of German labour. Genius relieved the marvellous by the probable, introduced its fanciful beings in circumftance which, diminifhing or overpowering the incredible, gave full force to the appearance; while pains-taking dulnefs never failed to introduce fuch adjuncts and appendages as broke the fpell, and fhowed the improbable abfurdity. Shakefpear could manage a ghoft; but if he introduced a ghoft, he brought fuch a being difcovering a foul and unnatural murder, not amufing himfelf with a tune on an organ. This new ftyle of writing, or old romance revived, generated or regenerated in France and Swifferland, received its clothing from the literary tailors of Germany; and a ponderous garb it was, containing the heavy armour and efcutcheons, and heraldic blazonry of the feudal times, and the motley patch-work of modern illuminifm.

It obtained from its uncouth enormity, the name of the Gigantefque. If dexterity or fkill happened, at any time, to betake themfelves to this fpecies of exhibition, they excited a horror and amazement which, for a time, might fufpend the faculties of the reader, but the grofs improbability foon difpelled the deception; but it was referved for Englifh genius fo to temper the marvellous with the probable, and fo to mingle both with the pleafing and pathetic, as to hurry on the reader wherever the writer chofe.

EGYPTIAN FASHIONS.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

MR. EDITOR,

IT is my misfortune to be a woman without any tafte, and to be married to a very honeft man who has a great deal too much. Since this curfed Egyptian ftyle came into fafhion*, I have never

* A rage for *Egyptian* furniture and ornaments had feized the fafhionable world at that time, and ftill continues. Our dafhing carriages are no longer to be lighted by a plain travelling lamp, but a *Pharos*; our three-cornered opera hats are to be dignified by the appellation of *Deltas*; and our houfes are to be adorned with *Pompey's Pillars*. Among the ladies, the *Chriftian* names of *Rofetta Alexandria* &c will become fafhionable, and the dames of the *ton* will fit down in their morning apartments to execute their fanciful needle-work with *Cleopatra's Needles*. The *pyramid* head-drefs is to be introduced with the new year, and the bofoms of the fair are to be covered with *labyrinth* fhawls and kerchiefs. The *crocodile* and *ichneumon* are to be united in one decoration, as the fymbol of fafhi-

had a moment's comfort. Every thing in and out of the houſe is tranſmogrified; and I ſincerely believe if I fret myſelf to death, in ſpite of all the ridicule caſt on Mr. Vanbutchel, my huſband would have a ſatisfaction in making me into a mummy. Every article of furniture, from the parlour to the garret, muſt look as if it was manufactured by a cabinet-maker at Memphis or Cairo three thouſand years ago. My eldeſt boy rides on a ſphynx inſtead of a rocking-horſe, and my youngeſt has a pap-boat in the ſhape of a crocodile. My huſband has built a water-cloſet in the form of a pyramid, and has his ſhirt marked with a lotus. He talks in his ſleep of Ibis, Apis, and *Sir* Apis, and God knows what other heathen names, who, he tells me, were more celebrated in Egypt than Lord Nelſon or Sir Sidney Smith. *Sir* Apis was probably a Baronet of that country; but nobody, I am ſure, ever heard of the other gentlemen. We have bulls' feet, or cows' feet, to all our old claw-tables; and he has ſtuck in the hall a plaiſter-of-paris figure of an old gentleman with lappets on his head, whom he calls Oſiris: the children's nurſes crawl up the back ſtairs every night for fear of ſeeing him. My eldeſt girl's muſic-maſter is turned away, becauſe he could not teach her to play on the ſiſtrum, a thing like a horſe ſhoe.

If our ſteward writes us word from the country of a flood that has carried off half the dead ſtock of a farm, my huſband tells me the overflowing of the Nile is the bleſſing of Egypt; and we are to have a coach built in the ſpring with black, red, and brown pannels, and covered with hyeroglyphics. For my part, I know not where this folly is to end; but this I know, that I have already felt more of the plagues of Egypt than ever I heard were ſuffered before, and ſincerely lament that all the architects and cabinet makers of that country did not form a part of Pharaoh's hoſt when he was croſſing the Red Sea.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Though in much diſtreſs of mind,
Your very ſincere admirer,
PRISCILLA PLAINSTITCH.

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onable conjugal felicity. The *hair* is to be ornamented with the *ſphynx* and the *lotus*, and all genteel notes of invitation are to be written upon *papyrus*; letters and curioſities, of any kind, are no longer to be kept in the *ſecretaries* and *cabinets*, but in the *catacombs*; and *ſpring water*, at a faſhionable villa, is to be drawn from *Jacob's Well*. *Natron* ſmelling-bottles, *Coptic* knife-caſes, *Bedouin* tooth-picks, *Arabian* ſciſſars, *Mameluke* veſts, *ſerpent* brooches, and a thouſand other alluſive trinkets, will be univerſal.

ON THE CHARACTER OF WOMEN,

AND PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ASPIRE TO LEARNING.

Be on your guard; he who writes verſes on us, nay even who ſpeaks ill of and abuſes us, is more likely to pleaſe us than the man who judges us. The deſcription of our manners, of our general character, and of our lot, at different epochs, and in different countries, is what you preſent, and it is truly our hiſtory. There have been galleries of celebrated women, and lives of female authors; but all this appertains not to the comprehenſive hiſtory of our ſex. A celebrated woman, is an exception to general rules; or, as the botaniſts ſay of certain flowers which come out too brilliant, "a diſeaſe of the ſpecies." A learned woman, ſays *La Bruyère*, is regarded juſt as a finely-finiſhed weapon; it is exquiſitely wrought, and admirably poliſhed; it is a cabinet piece which is ſhown to the curious, but which is of no uſe, and is employed neither in war nor the chaſe. What *La Bruyère* called a learned woman, we now term a female author. A woman of this ſort engages the notice of thoſe men, who, being naturally deficient, are deſirous of giving the world an idea that they poſſeſs talents. A man ſolicits the notice of a *ſavante*, he endeavours to pleaſe her, and his ſole motive is the diſtinction of being agreeable to a woman of parts; he never aſks himſelf whether ſhe has a heart; and when he has rendered her miſerable, he expreſſes aſtoniſhment that a woman of genius ſhould be ſo difficult to be conſoled. Others are amazed that a woman of talents ſhould be ſo eaſily deceived; they diſcern in her nothing but her talents, and they imagine that they have done all that ſhe expects, if they ſhow that they have fine underſtandings, and if they have extolled her genius; her reputation procures to her the homage of fools, and the attentions of the vain; and the man of merit ſeeks from her company, intellectual gratification only; or, if ſhe is able to inſpire him with a partiality for her, ſhe only effects this by convincing him that a woman of talents is at bottom but a woman.

You are right, Sir, when you ſay, that the conſideration of women in ſociety diminiſhes in proportion as they make good their claims to the ſuperiority of talents and ſucceſs, on which they pride themſelves. While the few had leſs *éclat*, the greater number were treated with far more deference. When knights were ſo profuſe of their lives in the cauſe of the fair, we heard of no miracles of talents, no authors among them; when they influenced the fate of ſtates and kingdoms, they did not amuſe the public with their literary productions. Do you imagine, Sir, that this

change is voluntary on our part? Do you know who would have ſet up for an author, if ſhe could have made herſelf a fine woman; Could ſhe have commanded *adorers* of her charms, would ſhe have ſought *admirers* of her talents; Believe me, we attempt not to fill a large ſpace with our fame, till we find that we can create no intereſt in *our own little circle*; and that, when we endeavour to make people talk *of* us, it is only when they ceaſe to talk *to* us.

A man only gets the better of his paſſions by indifference, or ſelfiſhneſs: *but a woman muſt always love ſomething*, her huſband, her gallant, her dog, or her chamber-maid. An old man is governed by his ſervants, an old woman loves them. It is this neceſſity for loving ſomething, which attaches itſelf where it can, and which reproduces itſelf in a thouſand forms in the lives of women, that compoſes their character and their hiſtory; it is the baſis of maternal affection, the moſt perfect of all affections, becauſe it is that which is moſt conformable to the nature of women, and the moſt analagous to their character. This paſſionate devotion, and this exalted charity, of which women have given ſo many examples, are only modifications of the ſame ſentiment, the ſentiment which animates their exiſtence. In its youth, this ſentiment is love; it grows old, and has only become the more valuable; leſs confined to one object, it is the charm which unites many together; it is by this feeling, that a woman becomes neceſſary to all who encircle her; and hence it is that, to her laſt ſigh, when almoſt lifeleſs, yet ſtill mindful of others, the mother of a family appears to be the ſoul of a body, which ſeems ready to crumble as ſoon as ſhe ceaſes to exiſt.

It is this that ſupports our ſtrength and our activity, that gives us a longer and more complete exiſtence. See that old man, ſtretched on his couch; he vegetates, he ſcarcely lives; if he is ſenſible to exiſtence, it is through diſcontent and peeviſhneſs; if he ſpeaks, it is to complain. Near to him you ſee his aged wife, ever attentive, anticipating his wants, liſtening to his complaints, and divining his caprices; ſhe alone can arrange the pillow on which he reclines his head, or the footſtool on which his aching feet repoſe; ſhe it was that invented this piece of furniture, which holds collected all that he is accuſtomed moſt to require; and that warm garb is for him, about which her hands are ſo buſily employed. Without doubt the object of ſo many cares, and of ſo much zeal, was alſo that of the tender ſentiments of her heart; and, happy in the recollection of what ſhe owes him, ſhe finds her only pleaſure in the attentions which ſhe now pays to him.

Apollonian Wreath.

HOW-D'Y'-DO AND GOOD-BYE.

ONE day GOOD-BYE met HOW-D'Y'-DO,
Too cloſe to ſhun ſaluting;
But ſoon the rival ſiſters flew
From kiſſing to diſputing.

Away! ſays How-d'y'-do, your mein
Appals my chearful nature;
No name ſo ſad as your's is ſeen
In Sorrow's nomenclature.

Whene'er I give one ſunſhine hour,
Your cloud comes o'er to ſhade it;
When'er I plant one boſom flower,
Your mildew drops to fade it.

Ere How-d'y'-do has turn'd each tongue
To "Hope's delightful meaſure,"
Good-bye in Friendſhip's ear has rung
The knell of parting pleaſure.

From ſorrows paſt my chemic ſkill
Draws ſmiles of conſolation,
While you from preſent joys diſtill
The tears of ſeparation.

Good-bye replied, "Your ſtatement's true,
And well your cauſe you've pleaded;
But pray who'd think of How-d'y'-do,
Unleſs Good-bye preceded?

Without my prior influence
Could your's have ever flouriſh'd?
And can your hand one hour diſpenſe,
But thoſe my tears have nouriſh'd?

'Twas his, deaf to pity, to tenderneſs dead,
The falling to cruſh, and the humble to ſpurn:
But I ſtaid not his ſcorn—from his manſion I fled,
And my beating heart vow'd nevermore to return.

What Home ſhall receive me! One Home yet I know;
O'er its gloomy receſs, ſee the pine branches wave!
'Tis the Tomb of my Fathers! The world is my foe,
And all my inheritance now is a grave.

'Tis the Tomb of my Fathers! the grey moiſtened walls,
Declining to earth, ſpeak aloud of decay;
The gate off its hinge, and half opening calls,
"Approach, moſt unhapy, thy dwelling of clay!"

Alas, thou ſole dwelling of all I hold dear,
How little this meeting once augur'd my breaſt!
From a Wand'rer accept, Oh my Father, this tear,
Receive him, the laſt of his race, to your reſt.

NONSENSE.

Good reader! if you e'er have ſeen,
When Phœbus haſtens to his pillow,
The mermaids, with their treſſes green,
Dancing upon the weſtern billow:
If you have ſeen, at twilight dim,
When the lone ſpirit's veſper hymn
Floats wild along the winding ſhore:
If you have ſeen, through miſt of eve,
The fairy train their ringlets weave,
Glancing along the ſpangled green:
If you have ſeen all this, and more,
God bleſs me! what a deal you've ſeen!

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

Æque brevi verbo ferre perenne malum.

SECUNDUS, *Eleg.* 7.

STILL the queſtion I muſt parry,
Still a wayward truant prove;
Where I love, I muſt not marry,
Where I marry, cannot love.

Were ſhe faireſt of creation,
With the leaſt preſuming mind;
Learned without affectation,
Not deceitful, yet refin'd;

Wiſe enough, but never rigid;
Gay, but not too lightly free;
Chaſte as ſnow, and yet not frigid;
Warm, yet ſatisfied with me;

Were ſhe all this ten times over,
All that heav'n to earth allows;
I ſhould be too much her lover,
Ever to become her ſpouſe.

Love will never bear enſlaving,
Summer garments ſuit him beſt;
Bliſs itſelf is not worth having,
If we're by compulſion bleſt.

SONG.

JESSY on a bank was ſleeping,
A flower beneath her boſom lay;
Love, upon her ſlumber creeping,
Stole the flower, and flew away!

Pity, then, poor Jeſſy's ruin,
Who, becalm'd by Slumber's wing,
Never felt what Love was doing—
Never dream'd of ſuch a thing!

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

February, 1808.

On Wednesday evening the 27th ultimo, the Honorable the Governor gave a loyal and public Entertainment in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of our most gracious Queen —The principal Inhabitants of the Settlement, began to assemble at the Banqueting Room about nine o'clock, and before ten the dancing commenced.

His Highness the Nabob accompanied by his Son and attended by his principal Khans arrived shortly after ten o'clock and was conducted by the Honorable Sir GEORGE BARLOW, to the upper end of the room, which had been prepared for his reception

The supper tables were laid in the Gallery of the Banqueting room and covered with every luxury—the Wines were of a most superior quality and extremely well cooled.

His Highness the Nabob, retired before supper.

Speech of the Hon Sir Thomas Strange, Knt. Chief Justice of Madras, to the Grand Jury on the opening of the Sessions on the 21st ultimo; also his impressive Address to the Prisoners, William Cogan, convicted of Murder, and William Smith of Manslaughter, previous to passing judgment.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

The interval since the last quarterly sitting of this Court has, according to the report of the Calendar, accumulated a number of cases for that enquiry, to which you have been just sworn. You are pledged by your oath to make them with impartiality; independently of which, your station and characters in society confirm the assurance that they will be conducted with that attention which is the first requisite toward forming a sound judgment, and with that discrimination that is essential to the discovery of truth.

The Charges that will be brought before you consist, as usual, principally of simple Larcenies, with the addition however of at least two very bad cases of Homicide. It is indeed quite melancholy, and not a little opprobrious to the British name in India to reflect, that in a Battalion of one of His Majesty's Regiments serving at present at a distant station under the Government of this Presidency, there appears to have diffused itself such a spirit of rancour, and such a hardened wantonness

exists, that if not diligently enquired into, and repressed by the most exemplary penalties of the law, must bid fair to excite in those parts in which, unhappily for them, the corps to which I allude is posted, a repetition of something like those scenes of horror at which, in a neighbouring garrison, to whatever causes to be ascribed, it is not yet so very long since the stoutest here were appalled.

Whence the delusion has sprung, I know not; but it would seem to be the opinion of the privates of this corps, that, in order to be discharged from it, they have only to commit a murder, and, for this purpose it would appear to be sufficient with them at all times, that a Native is at hand. To excite to it, no provocation earthly is wanted, or waited for. It is inducement sufficient with them for the perpetration of the most enormous of crimes, upon an unoffending and defenceless fellow creature, that it will be the means (it seems) of getting to Madras. What the speculation may be beyond this, I profess to be ignorant. The instance is by no means new. There have been more than one of the kind in my personal experience; and they have terminated in capital sentences, founded upon the clearest convictions, and under which the desperate and wretched culprites have suffered. A case of a similar description, as it should seem, will be before you; upon which I think you will be of opinion, so far as I can gather from the informations, that you can have but little option as to the propriety of finding a Bill. I may make the like observation upon the other Homicide. You will, I fear, have reason for deeming them both to be cases that will scarcely admit of your balancing, as to whether the Bills that will be submitted to you, shall or shall not be found.

In applying your attention to the Larcenies, you will soon see that of the most of them, the evidence, whether direct, or presumptive only, if not answered, is sufficient to warrant conviction; of course abundantly so for the purpose of trial. But this may not be the case as to all; and I think I should not discharge my duty at the present Sessions, if I forbore adverting to the operative ingredient in the constitution of this offence; as well as to those circumstances from which in evidence its existence, in any given instance, is reasonably to be inferred. Unless where it is reasonably to be inferred from the *exparte* evidence before them, I need scarcely tell you that it is as little consistent for the Grand Jury to indict, as it would upon the final examination by the petty Jury, be contrary to their duty, under similar circumstances, to convict.

It will sometimes happen, however, that, without the exercise of a careful attention, there may be danger of that which is at most a trespass, if more than a mere civil injury, being confounded with felony. This were an error, (a serious one to the party charged) to be guarded against only by not losing sight either of the criterion that distinguished crime, or of the circumstances by which its commission is usually manifested. Now, the essence of all crime is a guilty purpose. The essence of the crime of Larceny, is an intent to steal. Without this, the offence, whether legally or morally speaking, does not exist: and without probable proof of the existence of the offence charged, it is obvious that there ought to be no presentment. The statement in the Indictment is not enough. It is matter of allegation merely, to be substantiated in the opinion of the Grand Jury, to put the parts upon his defence. There must be evidence therefore before the Grand Jury of the criminal intent, which indeed is the material part of every charge. It is not necessary that it should be direct. It seldom is, or can be so, the intentions of men, when criminal, being commonly secret. If there be circumstantial evidence, it is sufficient; and all indeed that can in general be fairly expected. For the purpose of finding a Bill, they may be slight, but some circumstances there should be,

in the absence of direct evidence, from which the intent may be collected.' Upon the question of Larceny, for instance, the intent to steal is not a conclusion that necessarily follows from the fact of taking and carrying away the goods, even tho' it should have been accompanied with force, provided it be against the person. The facts of taking and carrying away are no doubt essential ingredients in every charge of the kind; but, as they do not compose the whole of it, so neither do they of themselves infer that which is wanting and indispensible to complete the idea of crime, and of course to warrant a finding. The taking and carrying away the goods of another may have been effected from various motives, consistent with the absence of a criminal intent:—from the conception of their being the party's own who takes them; or under some claim of right, a misconceived one it may be: or it may have been done in an imporper manner, so as to render the party a wrong doer, not only answerable to the party grieved in damages, but to the public for a breach of the peace. Cases, however, of this description only are not fellonies. In any case of this sort, if only a taking and carrying away be made out, even tho' accompanied with force as against the property, the question still arises, whether it appears to have been done feloniously, with the intention of stealing. This is a distinct, and essential consideration capable of proof, and about which the grand jury ought to be satisfied. It may indeed, and often is very properly inferred from the manner of the taking and carrying away, where, from the manner, it appears to have been done with no other intention. Secrecy in the manner is of an indication to this; so is force used against the person. The grand jury must know that in their enquiries they perpetually meet with the circumstances to which I now allude, as inferring this indispensible critirion of the fellonious intent. The present calendar will furnish instances of most of them, from which individually, and much more collectively, you will be warranted in finding the respective bill.

Next to circumstances attending the takings from which the inference in question may be drawn, are circumstances subsequent to it, one or other of which according to constant experience almost invariably occur, wherever a felony, as contra-distinguished from a trespass, or mere civil injury, has in fact been committed.

Did the party abscond after it? This is one question that may be asked, more especially if it appear that he was seen in the act of taking and must be taken to have been, aware that he was. Where this is the case a man does not usually continue to go about in the light of day, and particularly, in the view of those by whom he knows his conduct was observed, as if nothing had happened.

Does he appear to have secreted the property, or to have been attemping to dispose of it at his earliest convenience, in a manner inferring suspicion?—When challenged, does he deny the fact of the taking, or refuse to give any account; or instead of declining to give any account at all, does he give one that cannot be believed, improbable in itself, or not satisfactory, or does he give different and inconsistent accounts of the same thing, at different times. These, gentlemen, are all indications of guilt, which you are in the constant habit of noticing; and without evidence of some of one or other of which, or of some correspondent one, you will do well to cherish the habit of not inferring it. For there may be wicked prosecutions, from which it is as much your province to guard the community by a provident reserve, as it is to prevent real delinquents from escaping, by well-founded presentments.

The negative inference resulting from the want of any of the sort of circumstances to which I have been endeavouring to draw your attention as indicative of guilt and its almost never failing accompaniments, may be corroborated by the interval that shall appear to have elapsed, between the time of committing the

supposed fact, and the time for taking measures for apprehending the accused. If this appear to have been unusually long, it may require explanation; especially should it further appear to have been occupied in negociations distinct from any view of public justice, and inconsistent with the idea of crime.

If the want of any number of the circumstances which I have stated be remarkable, the want of the whole, added to the positive fact last mentioned, can scarcely fail of creating a pause.

With these observations upon the contents of the calendar, I refer you, Gentlemen, to the commencement of your enquiries into the various matter upon which your functions during the present Sessions remain to be exercised.

SENTENCES.

WILLIAM COGAN,

You have been convicted of one of the greatest offences in the Calendar of human crimes: An offence which, whenever clearly and satisfactorily established, is constantly followed by the execution of that dreadful Sentence, which the verdict of your Jury now calls upon me to pass.

That Jury was composed of your fellow subjects; persons of whom it may with confidence be asserted, that without the best founded, and most perfect conviction of your guilt, they would no more, in a course of justice, by any finding of theirs, have brought your life into peril, than they would any of them themselves have committed the deed, of which they have been irresistibly constained by the force of evidence to declare you guilty.—Indeed, a fairer trial, I may venture to say, no man ever had. Almost all the witnesses in support of the prosecution were cross-examined by you; and you had the benefit of the testimony of several, brought from Bellary at your desire, and on your behalf. All this, however, would not do, and for a plain reason; because it is difficult to contend with truth; and more especially in a case of murder, in which happily experience warrants the observation with respect to the murder, that, sooner or later, whatsoever art he may have employed to conceal himself, the finger of Providence, as it were, will ever be busy in pointing him out. In a word, wretched as your condition is, and tremendous as is the prospect before you, you can have nothing to complain of but your own relentless infatuation, that urged you, without the slightest pretence, to execute with settled malice the wicked purpose of destroying in cold blood an innocent life.

Upon the manner in which you did this, I will not comment, because, fresh as it must be in every one's recollection, the facts speak for themselves, as they spoke to the conviction of your jury. One thing only I will observe, that the candid evidence which serjeant Woodcock gave, when called upon by you to depose to your character, sufficiently establishes the credit of his testimony, when examined on the part of the crown. He being believed, as no doubt he was believed by the jury, it is evident that the murder which you perpetrated was pre-conceived, and pre determined upon, at least so long before as the preceding evening.

Such atrocity God alone of his infinite mercy can pardon.

That Tribunal would make itself accessary to the like wilful and wanton sacrifice of other innocent lives, which should allow the destroyer of the one in question to escape. You must prepare yourself therefore for the inevitable execution of the sentence I am about to pronounce. Though more distant in point of time than if it were to take place, as usual, at the presidency. It will not be the less certain. Comparatively speaking, you have, indeed, but a very short time to live. Yet short as it will be, it will unavoidably from the distance of Bellary, be longer

than is commonly allowed to intervene in a case like yours, between sentence and execution. But your case for the sake of others, requires that by executing you as near as may be to the spot where the murder for which you are to suffer was committed, it should be made as impressive, as it is possible for the law to render it. Unhappily, the records of this court exhibit but too many instances of an infatuation like your own, cruelly fatal to the natives in the part of the country, whose misfortune on this account it has been to have had a portion of his majesty's 34th regiment stationed within its limits. In order for the more distinctly marking to that corps what may be expected from the justice of this court, in every future case of a similar kind, it is deemed expedient to transfer to Bellary the ocular evidence of that measure, which the verdict of a Madras jury, and the violated law to which you and they are amenable, destines you to receive.

This is no more than what is consonant to the purpose of all capital punishment; of which, not the correction of the individual, but the example to those who survive him, and who sensible of its Justice witness his ignominious end, is the true object.

Exhorting you, therefore, as I most anxiously do, to employ to the best advantage the time that will still remain to you, for making with Heaven that peace, which this world can no longer give, the sentence of the law upon you is, and this court doth award,

That you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution; and that you be there hung by the neck till you are dead!

And, imploring the Holy Spirit to aid you in rendering effectual your sincere endeavours at repentance, May God, thro' the mediation of the Redeemer, have mercy on your Soul!

WILLIAM SMITH,

You have been convicted of Manslaughter, having been also indicted, not for Manslaughter, but for Murder: and that your Jury would have been warranted in finding you guilty of the Crime for which you were indicted, I can entertain little doubt.

That they did not, shews the lenity with which a British Jury is disposed to consider every case, even that of Homicide itself, where the life of the Prisoner is at stake.

It proceeds from a commendable principle, and an amiable sentiment, the application of which in your instance, it is no part of my present intention to arraign, though there is always danger of an overstrained humanity towards the Prisoner having the effect of defeating its own end. There is a Superior humanity due to the Public; which is often best served by a well-timed severity in the repression of individual crimes.

It was in evidence that you were intoxicated when you committed that enormous and fatal outrage upon the companion of your bosom, for which the Grand Jury very properly indicted you as for Murder. It was distinctly stated upon your trial, that this could not be admitted to form any ground of defence. It would be most dangerous to the peace and lives of individuals, if it could. Drunkenness is itself a crime, and not the less that it is but too often the parent, if I may so express myself, of others: and it has been sensibly said, that a man is not in one crime to find an apology for, and an indemnification against the consequences of, another. It was in evidence also indeed that the unhappy object of your unmanly rage was herself addicted to drinking, in a degree perhaps to excite indignation, and disgust. I can conceive these circumstances to have operated with your Jury in your favour, how-

ever destitute of any legal effect. They may likewise in extenuation have considered your youth; for I cannot persuade myself that a knowledge of your connections in life, if it existed, can have formed any ingredient with them in lowing their estimate of your guilt. On the contrary, this consideration, if adverted to at all, could justly have no other effect than that of aggravating your offence; First that a person of a description so superior as you in fact are to the rank you hold in this country, should have been capable of such an atrocity; Secondly, that you should not have been restrained at least by reflecting on the discredit in which you were about to be the means of involving, with yourself, those with whom you are so allied.

To conclude what I have to say to you, I trust that the lenity you will have experienced at the Bar of this Court may not have been misplaced; that it will not operate as an encouragement to others to follow your example; and that a due sense of it on your part, with other reflections pertinent to the whole of your situation may, by reclaiming you, produce upon your future life, the most salutary effects.

To this purpose, the imprisonment to which you are about to be condemned, if properly improved by you, will itself help to conduce. To imprisonment, the Court must add fine; larger probably than you have the means of paying; and your imprisonment nevertheless must continue till that fine be paid. But should your conduct, during the express term of your Imprisonment, be (as I trust it will deserve to be) favourably reported at it's expiration, I will personally charge myself with the office of interceding with this Government, as representing for this purpose the Honorable Company, to whom fines here are granted, for its release.

The Sentence of the Court therefore upon you is, that you be imprisoned in the Gaol of this Court for twelve Calendar Months, and that you pay a fine to the King of Pagodas 100, and that you continue imprisoned till it be paid.

PORTRAIT OF SIR HENRY RUSSELL.

On Wednesday last the 6th January, the Picture of the Hon. Sir HENRY RUSSELL, Knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in Bengal, executed by Mr. Chinnery, by desire and at the expence of the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta, was opened for public inspection, and placed in its situation in the Court House previous to its ultimate destination in the Town Hall, which is about to be erected.

A Work performed on so particular an occasion, cannot have failed to excite a high degree of public interest. It is at once a tribute to the worth and uprightness of the subject whom it commemorates, who fills the important duties delegated to him, with such distinguished propriety; and a grateful acknowledgment of the blessings which the people of these provinces, under the protection of the British legislature, enjoy, by the pure and efficient administration of justice—the greatest blessing that any Government can bestow. The feelings and best interests of Englishmen in India, are connected with a subject which embraces such great objects.

As a description of the picture may be acceptable, particularly to those of our readers whose absence from the presidency, prevents the opportunity of seeing it, we subjoin the annexed account.

The picture is considerably larger than the whole length size. The chief justice is seated in the full dress robes of his office; the head and whole figure entirely fronting the spectator.

At his right hand, on the ſtep on which his ſeat is raiſed, are placed the ſword and mace, together with the patent of office, to which the great ſeal of England is attached. To his left, on the table on which he is leaning, are papers and the requiſite accompaniments. The hall of juſtice is a circular apartment of the Corinthian order: in a niche between two fluted pilaſters, is a ſtatute of three figures, repreſenting juſtice protecting innocence. In the pannel under this ſtatute are the faſces and civic wreath, connected in one ornament; the former indicating the authority of the magiſtrate, the latter as an emblem of this public teſtimony of his character.

Mr. Chinnery has adopted the red ſilk robe, in preference to the ſtrict coſtume of cloth; but when we conſider that, that is the dreſs always worn in this country, and that the contraſt between the lightneſs of ſilk and the fullneſs of the ermine, produces a richer effect than would ariſe from the other combination, we think it a judicious choice.

In examining the merits of this picture, the general approbation which it has received, both by the Britiſh and Native inhabitants of Calcutta, leaves us nothing to add on the ſcore of general encomium. But as the intereſts of ſo beautiful an art, are connected with a more detailed inveſtigation of its excellence, we ſhall point out ſuch parts as to us appear to claim particular attention.

In works of this nature, where the dignity and importance of ſtation is to be combined with the perſon of the individual, the correct union of the two, becomes the great object of the painter; and here Mr. Chinnery has been highly ſucceſsful; the reſemblance is complete, and the impreſſive figure of the judge, added to the thoughtful gravity of the countenance, is we think, treated in a very maſterly manner. Colouring and light and ſhadow, ſeem to be thoſe points on which Mr. Chinnery reſts his pretenſions; and here we do not heſitate to ſay that he has been eminently fortunate. The colouring is at once rich and brilliant; and the deep toned brightneſs, of which Sir Joſhua Reynolds treats in his Lectures, appears to have been well underſtood and happily realized. The conduct of light and ſhadow accords with the remark, made by the late preſident of the royal academy, in his notes on Freſnoy, verſe 421. We find the concentrated light in the upper part of the figure and pedeſtal; the ſecondary lights on the ſtatue; and thoſe which fall in a leſſer degree on the patent, ſword, and mace.

The papers on the table and on the baſe of the pillar behind the figure, do not compoſe in the aggregate, more than one-fourth of the picture. We are ſo forcibly ſtruck with the effect of this diſpoſition, that we cannot but ſuppoſe Mr. Chinnery had the precept we have quoted in his idea. In compoſing the whole principle on which fullneſs and breadth of effect depend, the joining light to light, and ſhadow to ſhadow is carefully obſerved.

From its having been ſo univerſally the cuſtom, to accompany the portrait of a judge, with a ſimple figure of juſtice, and the uſual emblems, faſtidious criticiſm may conſider the groupe which Mr. Chinnery has ſubſtituted as objectionable from its novelty; but the re-modelling the idea, or rather the adding to it, we conſider as by no means the leaſt ſucceſsful part of the deſign.

One arm of the female figure is thrown round the neck of one infant, who is leaning confidently on the lap of juſtice, and embracing her; the other hand holds the ſword, and the arm is leaning on the ſcales. The other child is ſeated with equal confidence on the pedeſtal, on which the figure of juſtice ſtands. The latter is veiled, inſtead of being blinded with a bandage. This emblem of impartiality is equally preſerved; and the grace which naturally ariſes from the flowing drapery

adds much to the beauty of the figure. The secondary light on the statute, being connected with the principal one on the portrait, has a very fine effect. A great difficulty must have arisen in forcing the statute into its place in the distance, and still to make it sufficiently principal for the allegory to be understood.—This is managed with great skill.

On the whole we consider this picture as a most successful work.—Eminently dignified and diffiult as the subject it embraces, must be allowed to be, they have been conceived with a delicacy of taste, and finished with a brilliancy of execution, worthy of their importance. We may safely pronounce it to be an exquisite and highly finished painting, which cannot fail to add very considerably to Mr. Chinnery's well earned reputation as an artist.

It would be wrong to pass over the admirable execution of the very splendid frame, which surrounds the painting, made by Downes. The upper part, containing the heraldic bearings of the chief justice, and the insignia of his office, are from designs we understand, of Mr. Chinnery's, and it could not have been better finished in Europe.

We cannot close our account of this magnificent picture without adverting to the occasion in which it originated.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that 12 or 15 months ago, the principal native inhabitants of this Metropolis, presented an address of congratulation to Sir Henry Russell on his appointment of chief justice, expressing their high sense of his conduct during the several years that he filled a seat on the supreme bench; and entreating that he woul sit for this portrait, which they were anxious to possess as a memorial of their affection and respect.

We are therefore to view this painting as the portrait of a judge, the first judicial authority in this country; not merely as a compliment of respect to Sir Henry Russell or to the court in which he presides. We are to regard this painting, made in acquiesence to the united suffrages of a grateful people, as a monument of national respect, as a willing homage of the natives of India, acknowledging the protection and beneficent operation of British laws, administered by judges of high character, enlightened by professional education and long experience.

The mind of every Briton must be sensibly affected by the reflections which these facts open to the view. How highly gratifying to reflect, that while Great Britain has successfully resisted the efforts that threatened to overthrow the European world, while the wisdom of her councils and the valour of her arms, have opened new sources of national wealth; and widely extended her colonial dominion, her conquests have been directed to the benefit of the conquered?—The triumphs of her arms have been followed by the diffusion of knowledge, and by the blessings of mild and equitable laws, thus fulfilling in the reign of George the 3d, the duties destined by Heaven to Rome.

——— ———" *populosque feroces*
"*Contundet*; MORESQUE viris et mœnia ponet."

[*Asiatic Mirror, Jan.* 12.

BOMBAY PRIZE COURT—*January* 16.

The King against the ship Perseveranza and cargo, Nicholas da Costa Campos, master, detained by his majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, captain B. Proctor.

On Thursday last, Sir James Mackintosh, pronounced sentence of condemnation on the above ship and cargo.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having deemed it expedient to establish a new Gold Currency for the territories under this Presidency, has in consequence resolved to coin a Gold Pagoda, of the fineness of the English Standard, of 22 Carats fine, or 91 two-third Touch, weighing forty five Grains and nine-elevenths of a Grain English Troy Weight containing forty two Grains of pure Gold and three grains and nine elevenths of a grain English Troy weight of Alloy —also a double Pagoda of the same fineness and touch, weighing ninety one grains and seven elevenths of a grain English Troy weight, containing eighty four grains of pure Gold and seven grains and seven elevenths of a grain of Alloy, with English, Persian, Gentoo and Malabar inscription on each Coin.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

FORT ST. GEORGE, *February* 3, 1808. G. G. KEBLE, ACT. CHIEF. SEC. TO GOVT.

Extract of a letter from Trichinopoly; dated the 19th Current.

MRS. FULLER yesterday evening gave a most splendid entertainment in honor of the anniversary of her Majesty's Birth.—The Ball and Supper which were of the most superior kind, reflected the highest honor on the loyalty, patriotism & hospitality of the engaging and amiable hostess. The dance was continued until a late hour this morning—when the company, consisting of the whole of our Society, took their reluctant leave.

The Subscription purse on the 11th instant was won by Mr. Riddle's horse *Paddy* carrying 9st 7lb, and the Poney purse by Captain Hodgson's poney *Flirt.*

In the evening there was a Ball and Supper at the Rooms which was most numerously attended.

The purse for country horses on Wednesday the 13th was won by Mr. Russel's *Baldface* and the Subscription purse for all untrained horses by Major Lang's grey horse *Careless.*

Friday, the last day, General Fullers' Arab horse *Priest*, won the Subscription purse for beaten horses, against Captain Stevenson's Arab horse *Archer*—Bets at staring 2 to 1 in favour of Archer—and very close running throughout the contest.

Mr. Riddle's horse *Paddy* carried off the Belfont Cap.

Several private Matches were run on the different days, affording much good sport—and a Ball and Supper at the Rooms on Friday evening, more fully attended if possible than on the former night, terminated the week's amusement, which reflected the highest praise on the Stewards for their unceasing attention to the accommodation and entertainment of their visitants.

A Cold collation was served up every morning after the Races were concluded.

Extract of a Letter from Seringapatam.

" On the 29th January was performed at the Seringapatam Theatre, the much admired Comedy of " The Road to Ruin."—The very able manner in which the principal characters were supported, met with unbounded applause from the Audience :—The gay, fashionable " Goldfinch," was well conceived and supported with all the humour, and vivacity necessary for the character ; " John Milford," and " Harry Dornton," were uncommonly well, the latter being a first attempt far

exceeded our expectations; the buxom "Widow Warren" and "Sophia Freelove" were admirable; the former appeared a little *en bon point*, but "the hesitating no;" the "deep palpitating sigh" were well exchanged for bewitching smiles, languishing looks, and "coquettish glances," that plainly shewed the gay Widow was well skilled in the *Language of the Eyes*.—"Silky" was well kept up; and "Sulky" appeared quite an original:—but "Old Dornton"! what shall we say of his tender anxiety; and his doating fondness when he found his Son Harry had generously paid Milford's debts! "who would not be a father!" was inimitable! We are proud to say that Goldfinch and Old Dornton would not have disgraced any Stage.

"Our Theatre, though small, is fitted up in a style of peculiar neatness, and taste; the Scenery is universally admired for correct and beautiful perspective, and brightness of colouring, and entitles the Artists and Managers to every praise.

"The Gentlemen who have thus come forward, and so happily increased the amusements of this Garrison, deserve our warmest and most hearty thanks."

On Thursday the 28th ultimo, the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry was reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, commanding in Berar.

The appearance of the Corps, their passing in review, order, ordinary and quick time, the advance in line, and the different formations merited attention of the Reviewing Officer.

The Colonel in front of the Battalion expressed the satisfaction he derived from the excellence of their performance, and further extended his approbation by the following order:

CAMP, BORKERU, *January* 28, 1808.

"Lieutenant Colonel Doveton has much pleasure in expressing the satisfaction "he derived this morning from the performance of the 1st Battalion 12th Regi- "ment Native Infantry, at the Review; and which is so creditable to Captain "Vaughan and the Officers of that Corps."

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT.

The sentence passed by the Supreme Court on the 8th ultimo, on Mr. John Grant, found guilty on an Indictment for Arson, has been commuted to a Sentence of transportation, agreeably to the intimation made from the Bench. Banishment to New South Wales, for the term of seven years, having been determined on, Sentence to that effect has received the official signature of the Court.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

In the course of Monday night, eighteen of the French Prisoners of War, confined in Fort William, contrived to effect their escape by cutting a hole through the wall of the building, in which they were confined. They are supposed to have gone down the river towards Kedgeree, in the hope of seizing a Pilot Schooner, or some other small vessel, in which they may endeavour to get to sea. There is however, much probability that their design will be frustrated, from the promptitude and alacrity with which they have been pursued.

The opening through which the French Prisoners escaped was so small, that they must have forced their way through it with the utmost difficulty. The Sentinels were at their post, but from the darkness of the night and the silence with which the escape was effected, no alarm or suspicion occurred, till the following morning.

[*Jan.* 6.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Monday laſt the 18th curt. the day uſually obſerved for the commemoration of the anniverſary of Her Majeſty's Birth, a Royal ſalute was fired from the Fort in the morning, and in the evening there was a grand Ball and Supper at the Govt. Houſe, in honor of the day. The country dances began about 10 o'clock, and were maintained with viraiety till 12 o'clock, when the company ſat down to ſupper.

The different Gateways of the Government Houſe, and the Northern Stair Caſe were brilliantly illuminated. Stars and Feſtoons, with the capitals G. R. were taſtefully diſplayed in lamps of various coloured glaſs.

[*Cal. Jan.* 22.

The Body Guard of the Right Honorable the Governor General, was reviewed by General Hewett, on Saturday morning. His Excellency was highly ſatisfied with the appearance and preciſion of the movements of the Corps; and was pleaſed to expreſs his approbation in the following General Orders:—

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Fort William, January 23, 1808.

The Commander in Chief is ſolicitous to expreſs to Captain Gall, how much he has been gratified this morning, by the appearance and movement of the Body-Guard, and he begs Captain Gall to accept his thanks, for the high ſtate of diſcipline and promptitude of manœuvre, in which he has placed his corps, and to acquaint the Officers and men belonging to it of the Lieutenant-General's entire approbation.

(Signed) J. PATON, *Act. Adj. Gen.*

LIGHT HOUSE.

The plan for erecting a Light Houſe on Saugor Iſland, having been approved by the Court of Directors, an Artiſt for the Superintendence of the work was ſent from England, and arrived in Calcutta, by the late ſhips. The building is to be immediately commenced. Colonel Kyd left town on Friday laſt for Saugor, in order to determine the moſt proper ſituation for the ſcite of the building.

The Lamps, Reflectors, and the other parts of the apparatus have been received from England. It is intended, from the propoſed elevation, that the light ſhall be viſible at the diſtance of eight or ten leagues.

From the additional ſafety, that this Light Houſe is calculated to extend to the navigation of the lower part of the River Hooghley, it muſt be conſidered as one of the moſt uſeful eſtabliſhments that could be projected. *Jan.* 6.

MR. SURCOUFF:

We are happy to mention, to the credit of Mr. Surcouff, that he has availed himſelf of the opportunity of Captain Haig, late of the *Sir W. Burroughs*, being ſent on ſhore, to forward the whole of the baggage, inſtruments, Books, and the property of Mr. Nicholl, captured on the 26th September laſt, with the ſhip *Mangles*, and detained upwards of three months, on board the Privateer; and who made his eſcape, in conſequence of being ſent by Surcouff on board the *Sir W. Burroughs*.

Although the circumſtances under which Mr. Nicholl made his eſcape, were fair and honorable, they were ſuch as probably have occaſioned M. Surcouff a good deal of irritation; yet he would not allow his feelings to interfere with what he conſidered to be due to propriety and a ſenſe of right. It is but juſt that ſuch inſtances of good conduct in an enemy ſhould be made public.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

On Friday morning laſt, Mr. Alexander Robertſon, Cooper, a very worthy and reſpectable man, was miſſing from his Houſe, and no perſon could give any account of what had become of him.—He had retired to reſt at his uſual hour; but at day light in the morning, when his Bearer attended, as uſual, for his Maſter's riſing, he was not in his bed, and could no where be found.

The outer door of his Premiſes remained locked, and it was clear he had not got egreſs that way; diligent ſearch was every where made, and the Well in the Compound was explored, but no trace whatever could be found of the unhappy man.

It appears that from the effects of Fever, a few years ago, he had, at different times been ſomewhat deranged: but no ſymptom of that kind had lately appeared. It was however conjectured, that in a phrenzy fit, he had drowned himſelf, which yeſterday morning proved to be the caſe. The body of the unfortunate man having been diſcovered, lying acroſs a Ship's Cable, near the yard of Meſſrs. Smith and Torry, and no external marks of violence upon it. [*Jan.* 6.

TORTURES EXERCISED AT RANGOON.

An Engliſh gentleman recently arrived from Rangoon, relates that he witneſſed tortures there that barbarians only exerciſe; horrid as they are, we truſt to be excuſed for inſerting them.

The Vice Roy of Rangoon, (whoſe ſon's head was cut off at Ava, for chewing Opium) had, upon his arrival at the latter place, juſt before he landed; drew his ſword on board his boat, and threw the ſcabbard into the river; his attendants remarking this extraordinary act, aſked him the cauſe of it—his reply was—"My ſword ſhall never be ſheathed again, until it has revenged the death of my ſon."

A man for chewing opium was put to death by crucifixion, in which red hot nails were uſed; in this poſition his belly was ripped up, and in this horrid ſituation he was left to expire: his entrails laying at his feet, were immediately conſumed by crows and vultures, ſeveral hours before the unhappy man ceaſed to exiſt, and of which he appeared to be ſenſible.

Another unhappy wretch for getting drunk, had hot lead poured down his throat, in ſmall quantities of about half a glaſs full; the two firſt cauſed a ſtrong ſmoke to iſſue from his mouth, of which he was apparently ſenſible, but the third doſe put an inſtant period to his exiſtence.

Another culprit, for a ſimilar crime, was ſentenced to be roaſted alive, which execution was to take place a few days ſubſequent to our narrator's departure from Rangoon.

Two others, one who had ran away from the Burman army, and one (whoſe father had done the ſame, but who had not been taken,) had their legs cut off above their knees, were alſo nailed up by their hands with rod hot nails, and the hair of their heads tied faſt up to a pole; thus ſituated, they were left to bleed to death.

Theſe miſerable wretches remained alive for ſome hours, during which their piercing cries were diſtreſſing beyond expreſſion. Not an inhabitant in the place had any reſt the whole of the night, in conſequence. The wives and children of the laſt unhappy ſufferers, were to be blown up in three days afterwards.

We underſtand that the Vice-Roy who ordered theſe unparallelled torments, had, during a long adminiſtration, executed the duties of his office with the greateſt mildneſs and benevolence, ſcreening many offenders from the rigour of the barbarous law of their country; but the execution of his ſon by the court of Ava, had driven him to the higheſt pitch of deſperation, and cauſed him to vow, that the bloody criminal code of his country ſhould be enforced to the utmoſt extremity.

[STAR.

ARRIVALS FROM CHINA.

On Saturday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the Aurora, from China and Penang; and yeſterday the Anna, Felix and Carmo, from Macao, were alſo announced to be in the river. Theſe ſhips left China about the 23d November.

The Modeſte Frigate, the Hon. Captain Elliott, from Bengal, had ſafely arrived at China, previous to the departure of the ſhips abovementioned.

The Modeſte, at the date of the preſent accounts, was preparing to return to India.

The fate of the Engliſh Seaman, detained in China, as a hoſtage, on account of the homicide of a Chineſe, in the early part of the ſeaſon, in an affray with ſome Engliſh ſailors, was not decided at the date of our preſent accounts. The man was ſtill detained to await the final adjuſtment of the affair.

The Mandarins had engaged, while the Engliſh ſupra-cargoes were at Macao, that the Criminal Court at Canton, would be content with paſſing the ſentence, uſually denounced againſt Foreigners guilty of leſſer offences, namely, expulſion from China; or, as the Correſpondent of the Mirror terms it, Baniſhment to his native Country. This iſſue of the affair was for ſome time expected.

On the ſupra-cargoes returning as uſual from Macao to Canton, difficulties were ſtarted, and the ſubject was taken up with the appearance of much ſeriouſneſs, by the Mandarins, who propoſed that the hoſtage ſhould be brought to trial. On the 6th November, the Chief Mandarin of the Court of Juſtice, came out of the city in great ſtate, and formerally required of the Supra-cargoes, that the hoſtage ſhould be delivered up for trial.

To this propoſition, Mr. Robarts, the Chief Supra-cargo, gave a peremptory negative, though conveyed in polite terms. The Mandarin reported the Proceedings to the Viceroy, who, on hearing of the refuſal to give up the man for trial, affected an air of ſullenneſs, and menaced the Engliſh Trade with ſome obſtruction. At this criſis, the Modeſte frigate arrived at Macao:—The Mandarins conceived her arrival at this juncture, to forbode no hope of ſucceſs to their deſign of intimidation; and a report was happily circulated at the ſame time, that the frigate came for the expreſs purpoſe of claiming the Britiſh ſubject. The Mandarins now began to lower their tone; and ſignified to the Supra-cargoes that it was underſtood no further notice would be taken of the matter; and Mr. Robarts gave notice that the man, purſuant to the promiſed ſentence of the Chineſe Court, would embark for England with the firſt fleet.

The leading Mandarins at Canton, appear to have employed the affair as an inſtrument to extort large ſums of money, particularly from Mouquoa, the Security

Merchant of the Neptune Indiaman, with whose crew the affray happened. Mouquoa had already paid to these rapacious Ministers of corruption, upwards of one lac and twenty thousand dollars. The Supra-cargoes were of opinion that the matter would occasion no further trouble.

The homeward bound Company's ships were completing their cargoes at Whampoa, at the date of the latest letters.

The price of Opium in China is stated at 1350 dollars a chest.

Bengal Cotton, 14 7 tale per pecul.

A brig under Portuguese colours was seized by the Modeste frigate, in November, near the Typa, in consequence of certain information that she was Spanish property. It was doubtful whether she would be condemned at China, or sent to Bombay for final adjudication.

By a late arrival from China, it is said, that Specie, to the amount of Twenty-six lacks of Rupees has been brought here. We also hear, that the Nancy grab, from China, the 6th December, has arrived at Penang, with a quantity of Treasure on board.

[*Cal. Jan.* 13.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE JEWS NEAR COCHIN.

A correspondent has favoured us with some account of a ceremony, that took place on last Christmas day, in the Synagogue of the White Jews near Cochin; from which we extract the following few sentences.

" All things being prepared in the Synagogue, the Rabbis, and Elders, with the " whole of the people, male and female, assembled and arranged, each in their " allotted places.

" The Dewan of the Rajah of Travancore attended by the British Resident, " approached in procession and entered the Synagogue at sun-set on the 25th De- " cember.—They were received by the elders at the gate of the congregation standing " ing up, and were led to seats, which had been prepared for them, in front of the " ark, and under the extended wings of the cherubim.—Being seated, the service " of the evening commenced, The chief priest, standing before the altar of the " Lord, in the presence of the congregation, spread forth his hands towards heaven, " and with prayer and supplication, the whole standing, implored a blessing upon " his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland—All the people saying Amen " —The words of the favorite air of, God save the King, having been previously " translated into the Hebrew Language; were then chaunted, the whole congrega- " tion joining in the chorus.

" Following this, a benediction was implored for his Highness the Ram Rajah " of Travancore; and a compliment, suited to the solemn occasion, was addressed " by the chief priest, to the Resident and to the Dewan.

" The service having concluded, the Dewan of Travancore, in a few words " neatly delivered, expressed for his Master, and himself, the high sense, which " was entertained, of the honor and favor conferred on them.—And turning " round the Elders, requested, that the Rajah of Travancore, might be permitted, " to make an offering of a crown of gold, to be placed within the Ark of the Ta- " bernacle, upon the sacred books of the law.—And requested further, that he " himself, might be permitted, to make an offering of a rich Chandelier; to " illuminate the sanctuary.

" These requests having been gratefully acceded to, and suitably acknowledged; " the Resident, and the Dewan, retired in the same manner, and with like cere- " monies, as had been observed, on their entrance."

Remarks on a ſhoal of hard Sand and coarſe ſhells, lying between Pulo Cecir de Mar, and the main.

"On the 26th November 1807, ſteering S. W. by S. Pulo Cecir de Mar bearing E. by S. in ſoundings of fine grey ſand and ſmall ſhells, we ſuddenly at one caſt, ſhoaled our water from twenty-four, to twelve fathoms, when the bower anchor was ordered to be ready to let go; at the next caſt we had ſhoaled to ten fathoms, when the anchor was ordered to be cut away, and the ſhip brought up in eight fathoms, in a bottom of coarſe ſand and ſhells. As ſoon as the ſhip was ſecured, the boat was hoiſted out and ſounded all round her, the ſhip bearing E. at the diſtance of about four hundred yards they found five fathoms, at the diſtance of 500 yards 4, 4½, and 4 fathoms, at about ſeven hundred yards, 4, 4, 3½, and 3 fathoms, being the leaſt water. When the ſhip bore North, not more than thirty yards diſtant, they had 26, 24, 22 fathoms, and pulling to the ſhip ſhoaled ſuddenly to 12, 10, and 8 fathoms. The following are the bearings taken on board the General Baird when at anchor. Pulo Cecir de Mar E. by S. ½ S, diſtant ſix or eight miles, the Rock off the N. W. end of do. E. ½ S. the broken land off Cape St. James W. by S. ½ S. the extremes of the land from W. by N. to E. N. E. We ſhoaled upon the ſame bank in the Ardaſeer the 10th of January 1805, the leaſt water at that time was ſeven fathoms, Pulo Cecir de Mar bearing E. by S. ½ S. diſtant between two and three leagues.

Latitude by account, 10: 35 North. Longitude from M. Greenwich 107: 46 Eaſt."

R, ELMER,
Commanding the ſhip General Baird,

This ſhoal may poſſibly be a part of Van Holland's bank, but if it be, that ſhoal muſt extend much further to the Southward than laid down in any of the Charts. [*Bom. Gaz, 27th Jan.*

(DUPLICATE.)

LONDON, *May* 19, 1807.

MESSRS. HARINGTON & Co.

GENTLEMEN,

At the particular deſire of the Committee of the Governors of the London Hoſpital, we beg leave to recommend that Humane and Benevolent Inſtitution to your ſupport and patronage, being well aſſured you will uſe your beſt endeavours to promote the Subſcription now raiſing for the ſupport of the meritorious Eſtabliſhment.

We encloſe for your inſpection and diſtribution a few Copies of the laſt Addreſs of the Governors to the Public in behalf of this Charity, by which it appears that the preſent Funds are totally inadequate to carry into execution the plan of its foundation.

Out of 18 Wards you will obſerve only 9 can at preſent be opened for the reception of unfortunate ſufferers.

In granting your co-operation to promote the Subſcription you will confer a very eſſential Benefit on the Hoſpital, and much oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful friends,

PORCHER, REDHEAD & Co.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

March 3, 1807.

The Governors of the London Hospital find themselves called upon to interest the public in general in favour of this meritorious establishment of charity, and hope to experience the liberal support which the cause of the poor and afflicted requires at this time.

The Hospital is a spacious and convenient building, well adapted to fulfil the intention of the benevolent founders, containing eighteen wards, capable of receiving nearly four hundred patients: only seven wards can be opened, on account of the low state of the Funds of the institution.

It has long been a subject of deep regret, that, on every day appointed for the admission of patients, numbers of distressed objects apply, whom the attending committee cannot receive; they can select only the most urgent causes, forty-nine miserable persons were in the last week sent away;—of these, many will probably fall victims to the diseases under which they labour.

This hospital is situated in the midst of a most populous neighbourhood, in which the poor are very numerous, and opulent residents but few; on a high road of great traffic, and in the district of the sea-faring part of the community, whose applications for relief are continual, and most particularly require and deserve attention and assistance. Unfortunate sufferers from casualties are received, at any hour of the day or night, without other recommendation than their necessity and distress. The interior concerns are conducted on the most humane and judicious plan. The additional expense of opening all the wards, which would be productive of such incalculable benefits to the poor and advantage to the community, will be small compared with that which would attend any new institution. The building is complete, the several officers and attendants are appointed; and, except in the particular of maintenance, little more than the present expences will be incurred by the relief of nearly two hundred and fifty additional patients.

The Public at large benefits greatly from these useful establishments. They are the principal schools for the formation of Surgeons and the best for medical practitioners; so necessary to the army and navy, to which a sufficient number of skilful professors is of the greatest importance.

When the Governors reflect on the advantages to be secured by assistance sufficient for the permanent endowment of this charity, and consider the generous compassion prevalent in all classes, they feel a confidence that every individual, and many public bodies, will be happy to contribute to this pious and useful work, and that the metropolis will hold forth, on this as on so many other occasions, a glorious example of useful beneficence.

April 1, 1807

The liberal contributions already received have enabled the committee to form arrangements for opening two other wards of the hospital, and they depend that the support of the public will shortly justify them in extending its benefits still farther.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

H. H. PELLY, Esq. Treasurer.

Joseph Cotton, Esq.	R. H. Martin, Esq.
Claude Scott, Esq.	H. Goodwin, Esq.
W. Fry, Esq.	John Wells, Esq.
Sir Rob. Wigram, Bart. M. P.	John Roebuck, Esq.

William Mellish, Esq. M. P.
Robert Mangles, Esq.
Samuel Thornton, Esq. V. P.
E. Simeon, Esq.
Will. Mellish, Esq. *Shadwell.*
S. Hanbury, Esq. *Brick Lane.*
Hon. P. Pusey,
John Woolmore, Esq. M. P.
George Godwin, Esq.
Thomas Brown, Esq.
C. H. Turner, Esq. *Chairman of the House Committee.*
John Coope, Esq.
Samuel Jackson, Esq.
H. Charington, Esq.
Quarles Harris, Esq.
William Davis, Esq.
Ab. Goldsmid, Esq.
Thomas Rowcraft, Esq. *Ald.*
Joseph Marrayat, Esq.

The Committee request the favour of the Subscribers to pay their Benefactions to the Treasurer, H. H. Pelly, Esq.; to the Committee, at the Hospital, Mile-End-Road; Mr. Jones, Secretary, New-Court, Crutched-Friars; C. H. Turner, Esq Limehouse; Mainwaring and Co.—Boldero and Co.—Sikes, Snaith, and Co.—Dorrien and Co.—Robarts, Curtis, and Co.—Smith, Payne, and Smith; Martin, Stone, and Co.—Hoare, Barnetts, and Co.—Forster, Lubbock, and Co.—Williams and Co.—Lloyd's Coffee-House;—or to Mr. A. Highmore, Solicitor, Haydon-Square, Agent to the Special Committee.

☞ Subscriptions at Madras will be received at the Government Bank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Madras, 20th February, 1808.

On Wednesday the 10th instant, arrived his Majesty's Ship Culloden, Captain Bell, bearing the flag of his *Excellency Rear Admiral* SIR EDWARD PELLEW, *Bart.*

The usual Salutes were exchanged between the Fort and the Ship on coming to an anchor, and his Excellency landed shortly after, under the honours due to his rank.

On the 16th inst. arrived the Honorable Company's ships Earl Howe, captain A. Murray, Airly Castle, capt. William Burgess, and Lord Hawkesbury, capt. S. Smith, from Calcutta, 21st ult.; Ganjam, the 11th instant, and last from Masulipatam.

Per Earl Howe—Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Burroughs—T. S. Goad, Esq—captain Sharp, captain Steward, Mr. Riddell, from Calcutta,—captain Addison, from Vizagapatam, and I. Wallace, Esq. from Coringa.

Per Airly Castle—Mrs. Ross—Lieut. Bishop—Master Keating, Miss Keating and Miss Garden, children—Major Hazlewood,—H. Spottiswood, Esq. and Mr. Doveton, cadet.

Per Lord Hawkesbury—Mrs. Holford,—Mrs. Remington—Mrs Des Granges—G. M. Taswell, Esq.—Mr. Maidman—Mr. Boutflower—Lieutenant Remington—Lieutenant Byam—Lieutenant Milne—Rev. Des Granges.

Captain Patterson, 11th Native Infantry and Mr. Baldroy, arrived by a late opportunity by Sea from Coringa.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. arrived H. M. ship Monmouth, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral W. O'Brien Drury, Capt. C. D. King, giving convoy to the Honorable Company's ships Northampton, captain Sanders, Diana, captain Marshall, Glory, captain Beavor, Ann, captain Mason, Union, captain Galliard, Sir William Pulteney, captain Christopher, and Sarah Christiana, captain Makeson, from London, left 15th September, and Madeira 4th October.

PASSENGERS.

PER NORTHAMPTON,—*For Bengal.* Mrs. Keble, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs Blake, Miss D'Ooley, Miss Dennis—Major Watkins, Major Maxwell, Captains Keble and Blake, Mr. M'Greath, Mr. Andrews Messrs. Warnum, Morrieson and Smith, Cadets,—*For Madras,* Lieutenant Young, 65th regiment, Ensigns Dun and Eden, 65th regiment, Mr. Dodwell, Writer, Messrs. G. Dodwell, Warson, Hine, Winchester, Harrison, Dickenson, Cazalet, Christie, Bannatyne, Clubbe, Chambers, Heath, Swetenham, Johnson, and Thomson, Cadets.—*For St. Helena,* Mr. Bernan, Writer.

DIANA.—*For Bengal,* Misses M. and J. Jeffreys,—Messrs. Barnes, Jackson, Leadman, and Nicholetts, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. F. Champange, Messrs. Ruddall, Stanley, Steel, Arrow, Folliott, and Kennaway, Cadets.—*For Madras,* Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Nicholson, 30th regiment, lieutenant Tongue, 30th regiment, lieutenant Jones, do. lieutenant Vallary, 69th regiment, Alexander Wood, esq. K. Plaskett, esq. W. Boggie, free merchant, Messrs. John Barrow, Thomas Gillespie, and W. Cowell, Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. T. M'Carthy, J. Lyon, N. Grieg, Edward Rule, R. Butler, James Nume, A. Gray, James Brodies, A. Ranken, and W. Peylon, Cadets.—*For Bombay,* Major Elliott, and captain Cowper.

GLORY,—*For Bengal,* Mrs. Corsell, Miss D'Aubigny, Mr. Herbet, Cadet.—*For Madras,* Mrs. C. Johnson, Misses White, and Wilkinson,—Major Quin, captain Mullance, lieutenant Crauford Ensign Curtis, Cornet Steel, Mr. W. White, Mr. Hoddart, Messrs J. and R Collins, W. Allan, R. Allan, Alexander M'Lellance, R. Carwardine, C Baggot, C. Grant, G. Birch, H. Mathews, F. Mowinkall, W. Jackson, J. M'Intosh, R. Hodgkinson, F. D. Freeson, T. Milton, F. Purvait, M. Hathway, W. Stokoe, J. Warden, and R. Tytler, Cadets.—*For Prince of Wales Island,* Mr. and Mrs. Caunter, and Miss Hathaway.

ANN.—*For Bengal,* Mrs. Ross, Miss Friend, lieutenant Rose,

Mr. Smith, Mr. Guinant, Messrs Bland, Mullin, Young and Moore, Cadets.—*For Madras*, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Boardman, Miss Gillman, Dr J. Hastie, captain J. Nixon, lieutenant W. Gerrard, Messrs. Brown, H. J Gerrard, J. Cleland, R. Hanserd, and J. Payne, Cadets.—*For Prince of Wales Island*, Mr F. Lynch.

UNION.—*For Madras*, Mrs. Stone, Mrs Turner, captains Turner, Carter, and Ferrier, lieutenant Stone, Mr. Gahagan, Mr. Durham; and Mr. Poole,—*For Bombay*, Mrs. and Miss Davies, Mrs. Rudland, Mrs. Maughan, Miss. Nesbett—Captain Rutland, Mr. Maughan, Mr. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Fearon, Free Mariner.

SIR WM. PULTENEY.—*For Bengal*, Mr. Jones. *For Madras*, Mrs. Sadler, and Mrs. Jones, Miss, Ramsay, captain Sadler, capt. Bromley, lieut. Hodgson, Ensigns Alder, and Armstrong.—*For Bombay* Miss Langford, capt. Powell, Mrs. Wallace, Messrs. Wallace and Campbell, Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. White and Osborn, Cadets.

SARAH CHRISTIANA,—*For Bengal*, Miss Bradys, Mr. Mackintosh, Messrs. Thompson, Macalister, and Dickson, Cadets.—*For Madras*, Mrs. Simon, Mrs. Flood, and Mrs. Dowson and family, lieutenant colonel MacLeod, major Fraser, captain Barlow, Messrs. M'Dowall, Haggard, Helgrave, Clemons, Irving, Smith, Wiggins, Roy, MacDonald, Taylor, Spiers, Travers, Scott, Hyde, W. Macleod, A. Macleod, N. Macleod, Messelbrook, W. Ainslie, F. Willock, G. R. Blane, A. Grierson, G. Worthy, A. L. Aston, G. Young, C. R M'Causland, C. Brown, J. B Berry, H. Molerbey, P. Poggenpoke, and R. Taylor, Cadets.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The following despatch from his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels serving in the East Indies, was this day received by the honorable the Governor in Council.

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM PETRIE, ESQ.
GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE,

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of our proceedings in this quarter, by which you will be informed that the whole of the Men of War, remaining to the powers of Holland in the East Indies, have been finally destroyed.

I cannot refuse to myself the pleasure of expressing my satisfaction, that in the execution of this service, the most cordial understanding has reigned, between the naval and military forces employed under the joint command of myself and lieutenant colonel Lockhart, and that in your selection of that valuable officer to cooperate with me on this occasion, I consider myself much indebted to you, Sir, in Council,

It is my intention to proceed to-morrow on our return to Madras, part of the squadron making the passage through the straits of Bally, and the rest under my flag by way of Malacca.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW.

H. M. ship Culloden, off Griessee, Dec. 15, 1807.

"Having sailed from Malacca on the 20th ultimo, we arrived with the squadron named in the margin* off Point-Panka at the eastern extremity of Java on the 5th instant with the troops embarked on board them. The Fox reconnoitered Batavia on the passage where a brig only was lying in the roads.

The shoal water prevented the line of battle ships from proceeding beyond Bedayo, about ten miles up the harbour on the right, from whence in conjunction with lieutenant colonel Lockhart commanding the troops on board. The commander in chief sent a commission under a flag of truce, consisting of captain Fleetwood Pellew, of his majesty's ship Powerful, captain Sir Charles Burdett, of his majesty's 30th regiment, and Mr. Locker, secretary to the commander in chief, to treat with the commandant of the Dutch naval force for the surrender of the Dutch Men of War under his command, lying at Griessee in a dismantled state—a copy of their proposals follows.

On their arrival at Griessee, Mr. Cowell the Dutch commodore thought fit to detain the boat and place them in arrest, contrary to the established rights of nations, sending information, to that purport, by one of his officers, and absolutely refusing to accept any conditions for the surrender of the ships.

The following morning having lightened the Culloden and Powerful, the whole of the ships proceeded up to Griessee cannonading a battery of 12, 9, and 18 pounders at Sambelangan on the island of Madura on the left, the fire from which with hot shot hulled several of the ships, but providentially struck no person on board them, and was soon silenced. The battery of Griessee fired but a few shots, also without effect.

The gentlemen of the commission and the boat's crew by order of the commodore on the approach of the British ships were removed to Sourabaya, about fifteen miles higher up the harbour, and they having represented to the governor and council of that settlement to which Griessee is subordinate, the unjustifiable conduct of the Dutch commodore, they were released the following day, and accompanied by a deputation of three of their members on their return to express the concern of that government (disclaiming all concurrence in this violent measure) and to receive the terms upon which a final arrangement should be made.

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* Culloden	74	Rear Admiral Sir Ed. Pellew, captain George Bell.
Powerful	74	Captain Fleetwood Pellew, (Acting.)
Caroline	36	Captain Henry Hart,
Fox	32	Honorable Captain Cochrane,
Victor	18	Captain Thomas Groube,
Samarang,	18	Captain Richard Buck,
Seaflower,	14	Lieutenant W. F. Owen,
Jaseur,	12	Lieutenant Thomas Laughame,
Worcester Transport,		

The affair being thus settled without further difficulty, the Men of War named in the margin†—were burnt on the evening of the 11th instant, they having been scuttled previous to the Dutch commodore's desertion of Griessee—The two former were very fine ships, but by great neglect were considerably wanting in repair—The Kortenaar had long since been cut down and employed as a sheer-hulk—no other vessel of war was found in the harbour.

The grenadier company of his majesty's 30th regiment took possession of Griessee, and with a party of artillery has effectually destroyed the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison—the naval stores being destroyed by a division of seamen landed from the squadron; the battery of Sambelangan, has, agreeably to the terms of the treaty, been destroyed by the Dutch, and since inspected by the commanding officer of artillery.

The Service has completed the entire destruction of the Naval Force of Holland in the East Indies, the previous successes of His Majesty's Ships having deprived them of every other Ship of War in their service on this station.

† The defenceless state of the Ships now destroyed, which lay on shore alongside the Hulk, their guns being landed, and the batteries being unequal to oppose the fire of the Squadron did not afford a sufficient opportunity to exercise the united Naval and Military Forces, employed on this Service, but the difficulties which have been surmounted in bringing up the Ships to Griessee, have called forth that active zeal and perseverance which is highly creditable to the exertions of the respective Captains and Commanders, and every person on board.

The Commander in Chief feels himself greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart for the cordial co-operation, with which he has been uniformly actuated in this undertaking, and for the valuable assistance received from the Officers, and troops under his command: He has only to regret that the circumstances under which the force has been employed did not reward them by an opportunity of distinguishing themselves on shore, with their accustomed ardour and intrepidity.

His Majesty's ship Culloden,
GRIESSE HARBOUR,
December 14, 1807.

(A true Extract.)
By order of His Excellency.
(Signed) EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

To the Commanding Officer of the Dutch Ships at Griessee & Sourabaya.

The British are the natural friends of the Dutch. We are impressed with correspondent sentiments.

It is become our duty to prevent the Dutch Ships of War from acting under the control of France, in hostility to the British.

If you, Sir, shall consent to give up the Dutch Ships and Vessels of War and all others under French colours, now lying at this Port, we shall forbear from any measures of violence against these settlements or their inhabitants.

If our proposal is accepted we shall retire without molestation to the town and garrison after receiving necessary refreshments, but should this pacific offer be rejected, we can only regret the necessity of commencing immediately those hostile operations which our Naval and Military forces are jointly prepared to accomplish.

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† Revolutie, ... guns 70
Pluto, ... 70
Kortenaar, ... Sheer Hulk, 68
Rusthoff, Company's ship of 1000 tons, pierced for . . . 40

We have appointed a Commission consisting of an Officer of His Majesty's Navy, an Officer of the Military Forces, and the Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British Squadron to present to you this Letter.

They will have the honor to receive in person your immediate answer to our proposals, which we shall await with impatience, and we must consider any hostile movement, as the signal for your rejecting an offer which we trust your regard to the lives of those under your authority will induce you to accept with alacrity.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your very obedient Servants,

(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW,

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Squadron in India.

(Signed) WILLIAM LOCKHART,

Lieutnant Colonel Commanding H. B. Majesty's Land Forces.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) EDWARD H. LOCKER,

Secretary to His Excellency.

H. B. M. Ship Culloden, Sourabaya Road, *6th December* 1807.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) ED. H. LOCKER.

The Commanding Officer in the Service of His Majesty the King of Holland, residing at Griessee, to His Excellency the Rear Admiral Pellew.

The letter addressed to the Commanding Officer of this place has been this moment handed men by the Commission which you appointed of three Gentlemen in the Service of His Britannick Majesty.

You will have the goodness to observe that my duty as an Officer in the Service of His Majesty the King of Holland prevents my suffering either your boat or people to return, whatever injury the chance of war might expose us to would be miserably obviated by attending to the proposals which you have thought proper to make.

With the greatest respect,

I remain,

Your most obedient, &c. &c:

(Signed) WILLIAM COWELL.

GRESSEE, *6th December*, 1807.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) ED. H. LOCKER.

Proposals made to the Governor and Council of Sourabaya, by his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Squadron, and Lieutenant Colonel Lockhart, Commanding the British Land Forces before Griessee.

Preliminary. The unjustifiable violation of a Flag of Truce by Mr. Cowell, Commandant of the Dutch Naval Force in this Harbour, in arresting the Gen-

Answer to the Proposals and demands of His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Squadron, and Lieutenant Colonel William Lockhart commanding the land Forces—by the Governor and Council of Sourabaya.

tlemen appointed as a Commission to treat for the surrender of the Dutch Men of War at Griessee having excluded that person from all further correspondence with the British, the following Articles are proposed to the Governor in Council.

(1.) The object of our operations in this quarter being the destruction of the Dutch Men of War at this port and those Ships having fallen into our possession by the surrender of Griessee the purposes of the Commission abovementioned have been fully answered already.

(1.) We have nothing to reply to this Article, since the Ships of War and Garrison of Griessee are already in possession of your Excellency.

(2.) The services of the British Naval and Military Forces are not directed against the property of Individuals. We have already expressed our desire to leave them unmolested. Souraboya will not be subjected to violence, and the declaration of the Governor and Council that no Dutch Vessel of War remains there will be received as a security to that Settlement.

(2.) We engage our word of honor that there is no other Vessel of War at this place belonging to his Majesty the King of Holland.

(3.) The Dutch Ships of War at Griessee with the Naval and Military Stores in the Garrison will be destroyed by the British before their departure. The private property and the provisions and other Stores (not Military) will remain in security.

(3.) The answer is the same as to the first Article.

(4.) The Battery of Sambelangan on the Island of Madura is likewise to be destroyed, and in order to obviate the necessity for employing force for the execution of that service it is proposed that orders shall be issued by the Governor and Council of Sourabaya for the purpose, a British Officer and party of troops being admitted into the Fort for the completion of the same.

(4.) We are compelled to acknowledge that the destruction of Sambelangan by the Artillery of the English Ships is in the power of your Excellency and that we are unable to oppose there any resistance. But the generosity which your Excellency has hitherto exhibited towards Griessee assure us that it cannot be your intention to shew us any insult by compelling us to the necessity of submitting to the destruction of the battery by your troops,—We therefore request you will relax from this Article upon our engaging to disarm and demolish this battery at the same time.

(5.) The Governor and Council of Sourabaya will send boats to the British Squadron for the purpose of receiving

(5.) They shall be sent as soon as possible.

water casks to be filled with good water at Sourabaya, and returned to the Fleet with every practicable despatch—about 300 tons will probably be required.

(6.) For the refreshment of the Crews and Military Forces on board his Britannick Majesty's Ships, it is desired to purchase at the usual market price about 300 head of cattle which the Governor and Council will be requested to give orders for furnishing as soon as possible, and such fruit and vegetables as the person appointed to receive them shall determine. Ready money in Spanish Dollars to be paid for the articles so purchased.

(6.) They shall be delivered.

(7.) Upon the acceptance and fulfilment of the above conditions by the Governor and council of Sourbaya, the Commander in Chief of the British Squadron and the Commander of the land Forces on board them, consent to return without further molestation to those Settlements, the security of which under these voluntary proposals will be guaranteed to the Governor and Council of Sourabaya under our joint engagement.

Given under our hands on board His Britanick Majesty's Ship Culloden before Gressee, 9th December 1807.

(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of H. B. M. Squadron,
(Signed) WILLIAM LOCKHART,
Lieut. Col. Comg. H.B. M. Troops.
By Command of the Comder. in Chief.
(Signed) E. HAWKE LOCKER,
Secretary to his Excellency.
(A true copy.)
(Signed) E. HAWKE LOCKER,

(7.) These Articles shall be fulfilled. In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands.

The Gov. and Council of Sourabaya.
(Signed) J. P. ROTHENBULLER,
" D. T. VON ALPHEN,
" C. VON FRANQUEMONT,
" J. VON YSSELDYK.
SOURABAYA, 9th December 1807.
A true Translation.
(Signed) E. HAWKE LOCKER.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *10th February,* 1808.

G. G. KEBLE,
Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,—CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11, 1808.

Mr. Thomas P. Moore, Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Mr. Frederick Vansittart, Collector of Government Customs at Dacca.
Mr. John French, Collector of the District of Sylhet.

MADRAS SPRING RACES,

First Day, Saturday, the 6th February:

A Maiden Subscription Purse, of 100£. free for all Horses, that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, three mile heats, carrying 10 Stone, P. P.

Mr. Roebuck's	B.	A.	H.	*Blaze,*	Distanced.
Mr. Pillgate's	B.	A.	H.	*Tyrant,*	Do.
Captain Close's	B.	A.	H.	*Creeper,*	Do.
Mr. Birtle's	B.	A.	H.	*Slouch,*	Do.
Mr. Taylor's	W.	A.	G.	*Comet,*	3. 3.
Captain Grant's		Eng.	H.	*Hibernia,*	1. 1.
Mr. Baker's	B.	A.	H.	*St. George,*	4 Drawn.
Major M'Dowell's	G.	A.	H.	*Patrician,*	2. 2.
Mr. Moore's	G.	A.	H.	*Seagull,*	Distanced.

Eleven Subscribers, 2 paid forfeit.

The 1st heat run in 6 minutes 50 seconds,
The 2d ditto in 7 ditto 28 ditto

Tolerable run between the English Horse and Patrician, both heats—the other Horses had no chance against these.

On the Same Day,

A Maiden Subscription Purse, of 50£. each free for all Horses, that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, two mile heats—weight for age, 3 years old carrying 7st. 7lbs. four years old 8 stone, five years old 8 stone, 4lbs. six years old 8 stone, 7lb. and aged 9 stone P. P.

Colonel Capper's	B.	A.	H.	*Margil,*	1. 1.
Mr. Birtle's	B.	A.	H.	*Cojah,*	not posted.
Mr. Moore's	B.	A.	H.	*Messenger,*	do.
Mr. Taylor's	B.	A.	H.	*Skylark,*	4. 3.
Captain Grant's	G.	A.	H.	*Sultaun,*	3. 4.
Captain Wilson's	G.	A.	H.	*Folly,*	2. 2.
Major M'Dowell's	G.	A.	H.	*Tom. Jones,*	not posted.
Captain Close's	B.	A.	H.	*Motia Sing,*	Distanced.

Nine Subscribers—1 forfeited.

The first heat run in four minutes, eight seconds.
The second ditto four minutes, twelve seconds.
Both heats won easily by *Margil.*

Second Day, Wednesday, the 10th February.

His Highness the Nabob's Plate of £.100, three Mile Heats, carrying 9 stone.

Mr. Roebuck's	B.	A.	H.	*Frolick,*	2. 2.
Mr. Lindsay's	G.	A.	H.	*Punch,*	drawn 2d heat.

Major M'Dowell's	C.	A.	H.	*Alexander,*	3.
Mr. J. Balfour's	G.	A.	H.	*Pickle,*	4. 4.
Mr. Birtle's -	BN.	A.	H.	*Cojah,*	Diſtanced.
Captain Kennah's	B.	A.	C.	*Doubtful,*	Do.
Captain Grant's	G.	A.	H.	*Sultaun,*	1. 1.

Both heats won eaſily by *Sultaun.*

ALSO

The Ladies Plate, of £.100, Give and Take, fourteen Hands, aged carrying 9 ſtone, two mile heats.

Colonel Capper's	G.	A.	H.	*Pine Apple,*	
Captain Cloſe's	G.	A.	H.	*Grilldrig,*	
Captain Wilſon's	C.	A.	H.	*Moſes,*	1. 1.
Major M'Dowell's	C.	A.	H.	*Pilot,*	2. 2.
Mr. Moore's -	B.	A.	H.	*Meſſenger,*	
Mr. Birtle's -	BN.	A.	H.	*Crop,*	
Captain Kennah's	G.	A.	H.	*Paddy O' Rafferty,*	
Mr. Baker's -	BN.	A.	H.	*St. George,*	

N. B. Cloſe running between *Moſes* and *Pilot*, laſt heat won by a head.

Third Day, Saturday, the 13th February, 1808.

A ſubſcription Sweepſtakes, of 100 pagodas each, free for all horſes, &c. one three miles, carrying 9 ſtone P. P. Engliſh horſes excepted.

Mr. Taylor's,	G. A. H.	*Mercury,*	1	
Captain Grant's,	H. BD. E. H.	*Marquis,*	2	Diſtanced. But theſe four horſes, well matched and are poſted to determine any bets depending, Aſtronomer & Doubtful pulled up.
Mr. J. Balfour's	C. A. H.	*Dongah,*	3	
Major McDowall's	B. A. H.	*Fair Play,*	4	
Mr. Garrow's	C. A. H.	*Talents,*	5	
Mr. Darby's	G. A. H.	*Aſtronomer,*		
Captain Kennah's	B. A. H.	*Doubtful,*		

This race had excited uncommon intereſt in the ſettlement for months paſt—*Mercury* being the horſe that diſtanced the horſes entered for the handicap plate laſt year, giving each one ſtone—Every horſe of *known ſpeed and bottom*, was reſerved to try their ſtrength on this occaſion. In the liſt here entered againſt him are five tried and winning horſes, and it was thought that he would have met with his match in the combination of *all the Talents*, but he proved himſelf ſuperior to all, having taken the lead with eaſe, very early, and *diſtanced the whole* in 5 m. 57 ſeconds. *Mercury* run once round the Madras courſe in 2 m 45 ſeconds, and the laſt half mile in fifty-eight ſeconds—This rate of running is unrivalled in India and may be compared with that of the principal courſers in England.

The Handicap Plate of £. 100, Three Mile Heats.

Captain Wilson's	G. A. H.	*Moses,*	1	1
Major M'Dowall's	B. A. H.	*Pine Apple,*	2	2
Mr. Roebuck's	B. A. H.	*Frolick,*	3	drawn,
Mr. Birtles',	B. A. H.	*Cosah,*	4	drawn,

Both heats won by *Moses*, once round the course, run in 3 m. 16 seconds—The first heat won in 6 minutes 47 seconds, the second heat in 6 minutes 50 seconds.

ALSO,

A purse of 200 pagodas, composed of the entrance money, for all beaten and untrained horses, Handicap weights—2 mile heats.

Captain Wilson's	G. A. H.	*Foley,*	1	1
Mr. Darby's	B. A. H.	*Messenger,*	2	2
Colonel Capper's	G. A. H.	*Pine Apple,*	3	Drawn,
Captain Close's	B. A. H.	*Motty Sing,*	4	Drawn,
Major M'Dowall's	C. A. H.	*Pilot,*		Fell against post.

Both heats won by *Folly*, in 4 minutes 10 seconds.

A Poney race, for fifty pagodas, once round the course, and five pagodas entrance—The entrance money to go to the second poney—catch weight—ponies not to exceed 12 hands and 2 inches.

Captain Wilson's	B. P.	*Whip and Spur,*	1	Catch Weight Won easily by *Whip and Spur.*
Captain Kennah's	C. P.	*Pullfoot,*	2	
Mr. Roebuck's	B. P.	*Bucephalus,*	3	

COLONEL AGNEW.

A Dinner was given at the Exchange on Thursday the 18th instant, by a select party of Friends to Colonel Agnew, prior to his embarkation for Europe.

On account of the size of the Room the Subscribers were necessarily limited, and no Invitation was issued except to his Excellency Lieutenant General Macduall, Commander in Chief.

Upwards of one hundred persons were present. Doctor Anderson was in the Chair.

The following were the toasts drank on the occasion.

The King.—Queen and Royal Family.—Colonel Agnew and a prosperous voyage.—Honorable East India Company.—The Navy.—Success to our Arms by Sea and Land —The Governments of India.—General Macduall and the Coast Army.—The Ladies of the Settlement.—Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.—accompanied by correspondent tunes.

Several excellent songs added to the hilarity of the entertainment, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

Extract of a Letter from Tranquebar, dated February 13th, 1808.

" We arrived here about 3 o'clock yesterday, and immediately lay abreast of the Fort within Gun shot—Captain Stannus was sent ashore with a Summons to the Danish Governor,—In

about two hours he returned with a Danish Aid-de-Camp and Secretary, who signed a capitulation with Colonel Watson, commanding the land forces embarked, and Captain Caufield of the Russel. This Morning we disembarked before day-light, and took possession of the Fort. About 100 Europeans, and a Sepoy Battalion marched out and laid down their arms. Just as we began to disembark our force, we perceived a Fleet of nine sail standing towards us. These proved to be Admiral Drury in the Monmouth, line of Battle Ship, with 8 Indiamen under convoy.

CALCUTTA,—FEBRUARY 4.

In consequence of Intelligence received by Government of a rupture between Great Britain and Denmark, a Detachment of Troops from the Garrison of Fort William under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Carey, took possession of the Danish Settlement of Serampore, at six o'clock in the morning of the 28th ultimo.

The Danish Ships in the River Hooghly were on the same day taken possession of by the Honorable Capt. Elliott, of His Majesty's Ship Modeste, by Captain Montague, of His Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, and by Captain De Courcey, of His Majesty's ship Dasher.

The following are the names of the Dainish vessels taken possession of :—

	Tons.
AT SERAMPORE.	
Ship Waldemar, Captain Boyesen, -	274
Brig Maria, Captain Rierson, - -	80
AT CALCUTTA:	
Ship Elizabeth, Captain Liend, - -	300
Ship Norske Bonde, Captain Jacobson, -	500
Ship Maria, (late General Wellesley,) - -	250
Ship —— (late Mary, Captain Sonningsen,) -	180
Brig —— (late Louisa,) - -	140
AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.	
Ship Holstein, Captain Heysding, - -	1200
Ship Copenhagen, Captain Smith, - -	460
AT KEDGEREE.	
Ship Princess of Augustenburg, Captain Christenson,	600
PROCEEDING DOWN THE RIVER.	
Ship Little Catharine, Captain Cannan, -	300
Brig Freya, Captain Mostroph, - - -	110

MASQUERADE.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. a grand Masquerade was given by Mrs. Oakes, which was most numerously and splendidly attended —the Characters were many and excellent—and the whole scene exhibited that gaiety, good humour, merriment and playfulness, which cannot fail to render this species of Entertainment at once popular, pleasing and exhilitating during the cool season in India.

The Cards of Invitation specified eight o'clock as the hour of assembling and shortly after the Company began to enter the Rooms, where they were received by Mrs. Oakes, unmasked. Before the hours of ten the house was literally crowded, and a more picturesque and motely assemblage cannot easily be conceived.

Among the Characters we were able to discover the following were prominent. Many others, however, of equal merit, eluded our search.

A Dubash—by Mr. Babington—the Native costume extremely well conceived—the importunity for employ well expressed, and the Native humility and attention to *Master* happly hit off—we cannot however do more amply justice to the Dubash than to say, that the Sepoys refused him entrance into the Rooms, and a Chubdar after his getting in, was on the point of turning him out, until the mistake was discovered.

A Mussulman Princess—Mrs. Dalrymple—A most elegant and appropriate dress—the character extremely well supported and attended during the evening by a *Hookabardar*, who found a most able representative in the hands of Captain Noble.

French Milliners—Mrs. Nicolson and Miss Burrows—the National address well expressed—and the characters supported with the peculiar ease and elegance which distinguish that Country.

A Stay-Maker—Colonel Agnew, who handled his *measure*, so as to give the greatest satisfaction to those who stood in need of his assistance—his calling was announced to the Public by the following handbill.

" CORSET,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S STAYMAKER,

From Paris:

Has the honor to inform the Fashionable World, that he has taken the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Whalebone and Shapely, where he intends to carry on the business of his Profes-

ſion in all its branches, on the modern highly improved principles of the Art; and will be happy to attend Cuſtomers of either Sex at the ſhorteſt notice.

CORSET has had the happineſs to meaſure and fit, in the National Muſuem, ſome of the fineſt Models of Ancient Art; he has alſo improved the opportunity afforded by his long reſidence in Paris, to practice on the fineſt forms of Modern Nature; and he is confident that he ſhall give the fulleſt ſatisfaction to any Lady who may do him the honor to confide the arrangements of her Shape to his profeſſional exertions.

CORSET has invented a variety of Elaſticities, to give to the Female form that pleaſing fullneſs of contour which Nature ſometimes denies and a warm Climate too frequently impairs. He has alſo contrived, by the application of ſimple machinery, to compreſs exuberant plumpneſs into the moſt elegant and faſhionable *Embompoint*

Patent ſpring Diverces, which produce a decided ſeparation with no uneaſineſs to the Breaſt;—*Falſe Fronts*, moulded on the *Medician Venus* and *Suivantes* carefully modelled from the very oppoſite beauties of the *Venus aux belles Feſſes*, with or without the application of the elaſtic principle, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice;—and CORSET undertakes to fit them with ſecrecy and deſpatch.

Gentlemen of improveable figures may be accommodated with *Shoulders* of any breadth—with a proper fullneſs of Cheſt, and with Calves of the moſt approved dimenſion—Military Characters deſirous of the reputation but unwilling to riſk the danger of Wounds, may be furniſhed with ſtiff joints of any kind, and Slings for ſuſpending them in the moſt *intereſting* manner.—CORSET had the honor to ſerve in this line many Officers of Rank and Faſhion whoſe Regiments ſerved in Egypt, in Calabria, in the North of Europe and in South America; and can appeal to them for his having acted *ſtrictly on Honour*.

N B CORSET has no connection with Mr. Goodall."

COLONEL AGNEW afterwards aſſumed the character of an *old Subadar*, which he ſupported with great juſtice during the remainder of the entertainment.

Savoyards—Miſs and Miſs Amelia Caſamaijor—moſt elegant dreſſes, eaſily, however recogniſed from the uncommon excellence and great taſte diſplayed in the Italian Duets with which they delighted the Company.

A houſe Maid—Mr. J. Balfour—an excellent imitation of that

buſtling occupation, attentive to the duties of the Chamber, and even mindful of the intereſt of her employer.

A French Milliner—Lady Strange, accompanied during the evening by a *French Hair Dreſſer* perſonified by Col Trapaud.

A Mandarin—Dr. Ord, with an aſſiſtant *Mandarin* in nearly the ſame dreſs—Miſs Fraſer, extremely intereſting, and the coſtume of the Chineſe well preſerved.

Diana—The Epheſian Goddeſs was never repreſented with more elegance or propriety, than by Mrs. Greenway, Mrs, Marſh, and Miſs Jane Caſamaijor.

Apollo—was equally well repreſented by Mr. Thomas Harris.

A Crier—in the hands of Mr. Hadow and Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, kept the Company in a roar of laughter—*the ſale of Wigs* was a happy thought, and the loſſes at the Mount and ſeveral other of their productions exciting the riſible fasulties of their hearers.

A Seller of Ginger bread—Miſs Gahagan—A very excellent maſk, and not eaſily cognizable, but ſhortly laid aſide for that of a Savoyard.

A Highland Chief—Lieutenant Mackenzie of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment—a moſt capital dreſs, and ſupported in a maſterly ſtile—We never recollected having ſeen a more correct deliniation either in dreſs or manner, of the national Character.

Razor—by Mr. Wallace, as uſual, one of the beſt maſks in the group.

Nuns—Mrs Irving and Miſs Haliburton—who preambulated the Rooms with all the ſanctity and devotion that the moſt bigotted Catholic could have wiſhed.

A Bear and his Leader—by Capt. Troubridge and Capt. Wells of the Royal navy, uncommonly well performed.

A Harliquin—by Lieut. Wood. *An Invalid Officer*—by Lieut. Cooper. *A Yorkſhire man*—by Mr. Hale of the 22d Dragoons. *A Devil*—by Mr. Slegg. *A Jew*—by Mr. Caulfield. *A Countryman*—by Mr. Moore, *A Gardener*—by Mr. Grant. *A Fox Hunter*—by Mr. Roworth. *A Beggar*—by Mr. Wynox, and a *Sailor*—by Mr Locker, were noticeable from the great ſpirit they exhibited in their different characters and the buſtle they kept up during the entertainment.

A Polygar Rajah—Mr. Bruce—A moſt ſplendid dreſs—ſupported with great dignity and highly deſcriptive of Native grandeur and conſequence.

A Spaniſh Lady—Miſs Williams—a moſt elegant dreſs, happily fancied and gracefully diſplayed.

A Quack Doctor—by Colonel Hare, and a *Friar* by Colonel Davis—had every support the character were capable of receiving.

Towards the end of the Entertainment Mrs. Oakes made her appearance at a *Sultana*, in one of the most rich and elegant dress ever displayed—The character was supported with much judgment, and added greatly to the splendour of the scene.

Chinese, Taylors, Barbers, Old Clothsmen, Jews, Chimney-sweepers, Pyemen, Newsmen, Blind Fidlers, Mamelukes, Persians, Arabs, Fairies, Nurses, &c. completed the circle, which abounded with chearfulness, mirth and hilarity.

The Supper Tables were laid in a spacious Room erected for the purpose, and fitted up with the greatest taste and splendour. —The Tables were covered with every luxury, and the scene was most enchanting and gay —The company after Supper returned to the Ball Room, which was not deserted until the morning gun gave the signal to depart. [*Madras Gaz.*

REVIEW.

On Monday morning the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, was reviewed on the Island by His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the purpose of shhewing to Major General Champagne, recently arrived from England, a Corps of the Native Army.

The appearance of so fine a body of men has given General Champagne a very favourable impression of the Native Troops of this Presidency [*Courier*, 24 *Feb.*

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on the undermentioned ships:—

PER AIRLY CASTLE.—Mrs. Lys, Mrs. Lane,—Misses Emma, Mary and Helen Lys, Caroline Breithaupt, Emma and Georgiana Lane, and Ann Elizabeth Wood,—George Lys, Esq. Captain Charles Heath, 7th Regt. N. I.—Captain Charles Lister, 3d Regt. N. I.—Capt. Thomas Reed 33d Regt.—Capt. C. P. Clarke, 16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Robt. Bryant, 7th Regt. N. C.—Masters William and Francis Lys, Henry, Edmund, John and Jessy Lane.

PER EARL HOWE.—Mrs. S. A. Charlton, Mrs. Walter Grant, Mrs. Darley, Mrs. Butler, Mrs Wilkinson,—Misses Phebe and Jane Bell, Ann Mira Kinchant,—Lieut. Col. John Darley, 10th Regt- N. I.—Lieut. Col. R. M. Grant, 19th Regt. N. I.— Captain J. Hilton, 25th Dragoons,—Capt. G. Warburton, 15th, Regt. N. I —Lieut. Thomas Chambers, 16th Regt. N, I.—Mr. James Brooks, Mr. Henry Bristow,—Masters W, R. and A. Charlton, Richard Henry and John Robert Nathaniel Kinchant.

PER LORD HAWKESBURY.—Mrs. Rimmington, Mrs. Hutton,—Misses Jane Hutton, L. and I. Maidman,—Captain Fraser, H. M. 94th Regt.—Capt.

G. L. Dyer, 83d Regt.—Lieut. J. Rimington, 21st Regt. N. I,—Cornet R. Rashleigh, 3d Regt. N. C.—Mr. Thos. Hutton, Mr. Thomas Kelly, Masters Thomas Hutton, George Mackintosh, and W. R. Maidman.

PER WORCESTER.—Capt. De Burgeon, H. M. Regt. de Meuron— Doctor W. Preston, and Master John Smith.

LIST OF PASSENGERS,

ON THE SHIPS LEFT AT MADEIRA.

Passengers per Experiment.—For Bengal, Mrs and three Miss Rabans, Miss Clayton, Messrs. Hodgson, Hewitt, Terrell and Hall, cadets.—For Madras, Mr. Briggs, surgeon; Mr. Bordman, assist. surgeon, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Weatherall, Messrs. Turner, Charlesworth, Hammer, Mansell, Poole, Macpherson, Smelt, Steward, and Ivie, cadets.

Passengers per Tigris,—For Bengal, Messrs. Stubbs and Phillott, assistant surgeons; Mrs. Stubbs and child; Mrs. Phillott; Mr. Bourdie, cadet—For Madras, Mr. Robinson, writer; captain and Mrs. Fotheringham, Miss Robertson; Messrs. Ternan, Cozens, Bonette, Crafter, Tweedie, M. Smith, Fynoulhet, Sharp, Slade, Hodges, Glass and Dale, cadets.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Public Department.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subtreasurer, will be supplied with Cash, to discharge the Civil Allowances of this Presidency on the 3d, and those of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic and his family on the 5th of March, both in Arrear for February.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

G. G. KEBLE,
Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th Feb. 1808.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

February 18.

Mr. Samuel Skinner, acting judge of the Court of Appeal and circuit for the Centre Division.

George Strachey, Esq. to be Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor.

Captain G. E. Barlow, of H. M. 34th Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor.

CALCUTTA CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

John Herbert Harington, Esq. President of the Council of the Collage of Fort William.

Mr. John Digby, Rigister of the Dewanny Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. J. E. Colebrooke, a member of the Board of Commissioners for Superintending the Settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. J. Deane, a Member of the Board of Commissioners for Superintending the Settlement of the Ceded and conquered Provinces.

Mr. R. Ker, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. William Roxburgh, Superintendent of the Spice Plantation on the Island of Sumatra.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Claudius James Rich, to be resident at Bagdad,

John Kaye, to be acting Deputy Accountant General.

James Henry Crawford, to be acting first assistant to be Accountant General.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZETTE,—*Jan.* 8. 1808.

The following detail of the Piratical Seizure of the brig Admiral Troubridge, by part of her crew, is communicated by Captain Alexander Wallace, and Mr. Thomas Barnes.

"MALACCA, *Dec.* 26.

"On the 21st August last, the brig Admiral Troubridge, was lying at anchor off the island of Sooloo. At about 5 P. M we were on board when captain Wallace gave his direction respecting the duty, and we returned to the shore about 7 in the evening: at this time the crew appeared satisfied and no apprehensions were entertained, for the safety of the vessel. About midnight, we were alarmed by our people stationed at the house for a guard, with information that a gun had been fired on board, and that the brig was underweigh, standing out from the roads; we observed her some time, supposing they were shifting her birth; but finding she was drifting fast to the north east part of the island, with little wind, we conjectured the vessel was cut off, though at a loss to know by what means. As the people on shore were quiet, and no boats seen moving on the water, we concluded that the crew must have overpowered the officers and seized the vessel.

"Mr. Barnes then waited on the head Datoo, and begged of him to order out the prows after her, but at that hour it being impracticable, he promised to dispatch them as soon as they were ready.

"In the morning of the 22d, the brig was in sight from the house,

the wind having been light and unfavourable for clearing the island, we waited on the Sultan, and begged he would send prows off immediately; and in order to hasten their despatch, offered a reward of 5000 Spanish dollars, to those who might re-take the vessel. He consulted with some of the principal people, and desired us to go to the head Datoo, who would give orders respecting the prows. On seeing him, we were informed, that a boat had left the brig with four men, and captain Wallace was so persuaded of the truth of this report, that he armed himself and embarked in a small boat with some Sooloonese and a seacunny, determined to get on board if possible, under an idea, that if the ring-leaders had left her, the lascars would assist him against any others who might be concerned in the mutiny.

"He neared the brig sufficiently to hear the people working, before he found the report untrue; and then received the discharge of six guns and swivels from the stern, on firing of which, the natives jumped into the water excepting one man who stood up and fired two muskets at the brig: he then returned and reached the town in safety between 4 and 5 o'clock that afternoon, having left her with all sail set, standing to the eastward.

"In the evening the Datoo left the town with three large prows well manned and armed, accompanied by his chosen slaves: it then being calm, and the advantage of rowing we had great hopes of his coming up with the vessel.

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, we were much surprized with the appearance of Mr William Sharpe, the chief officer, covered with blood, and severely wounded; he had been sent away from the brig the preceding evening, with two seacunnies and three others, not concerned in the mutiny, and from them he learned the following particulars:

"Mr. Shape stated, that he retired to his cabin, about 9 P. M. on the 21st, and left Mr C. B. Lloyd the second officer, in charge of the deck from 8 to 12, and had not the least apprehension of danger from the crew, knowing of no disaffection. That to the best of his knowledge, it was between 11 and 12, when he was alarmed with some cries, and a noise like clashing of swords, on which he ran to the steerage and looked up the hatchway, when one of the people made a stab at him with a boarding-pike; he returned to his cabin for fire arms, and a Manilla seacunny and a Malay lascar rushed down with cutlasses, on whom he discharged a pistol, and wounded the seacunny in the arm. The report of the pistol deterred others coming down for some time, till a sea-

poy, ſtationed below as a gauard, ſeized him round the waiſt, and called to others for aſſiſtance; in this interval Mr. S called on Mr. Lloyd, but received no anſwer, for alas Mr. L. was no more! ſhortly after, many others came down, and he was overpowered, after defending himſelf to the utmoſt. In the tumult, he received a ſevere cut on the neck, which with many other cuts and ſtabs occaſioned a loſs of blood, ſo as to render him unable to ſtand, and the villains then ſuppoſed he was murdered. Findiug however, that he was not dead, they extended their mercey ſo far as to bind his hands behind, and laſhed him to a ſtanding cot in his cabin. Shortly after he heard a gun fired, and the noiſe of bending ſails, in which the Serang appeared very active, for his voice was heard repeatedly cheering the people. Mr. Sharpe knows nothing more of their proceedings till about 8 o'clock in the morning, when he was removed from the cot, and placed in irons, ſpiked to the deck. About 6 in the evening, they came to a reſolution to ſend him on ſhore in one of the brig's boats, and five others, as before deſcribed.

"The two ſeacunnies who landed with Mr Sharpe, ſtate, that, on the night of the 21ſt, they were ſleeping near the capſtan, and were awoke by ſome cries and a buſtling on deck, on which one of them ran forward and got on the fore ſtay, ſuppoſing the ſhore people had boarded the veſſel; and he ſaw there a Malay laſcar cut the cables; the other ſeacunny ſaw the Malay laſcars on the quarter deck, armed with cut laſſes, and Mr. Loyd lay on the deck, and attempted to raiſe him, and found him bloody, this ſeacunny was ordered forward immediately, and with the other was placed below, and the hatch put over them, where they were kept till about 3 o'clock in the morning, and were then ordered up, with a promiſe that their lives ſhould be ſpared, if they aſſiſted in working the brig. Mr. Lloyd was then found dead, and the gunner lying with many wounds; on his ſhewing ſome ſigns of life, one of the laſcars killed him with a crow bar. At ſun riſe, their bodies were thrown overboard.

"On the 23d, 24th and 25th of the month, numbers of prows were going in ſearch of the brig, and we expected they would have brought her in, (for the weather had been uncommonly calm,) until the head Datoo returning, informed us, that he had neared the brig ſeveral times but whenever it blew, ſhe always got off, and that he could not get cloſe enough to board.

"It was generally ſuppoſed, they had proceeded to the Spaniſh Settlement of Soomboangan, till the other prows came in; we were then told that the brig had gone towards Monada, adding,

that had she gone to Soombo angan, they would have brought her way.

"We were now preparing to leave Sooloo for Manilla, by help of a prow, when captain E. Masquerier, with the ship Jane, fortunately arrived on the 30th August, and to his goodness we are indebted for our passage to Malacca.

"On the 6th September, we embarked on his vessel with Mr. Sharpe, Master G. Jones, four seapoys, three seacunnies, and five others, servants, &c.

"Captain Masquerier shaped a course to Monada, in hopes of falling in with the brig, and learnt, that a vessel answering to her description had passed under American colours some days before, steering towards the island of Ternate."

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 2d February, the lady of Fownes Disney, esq. of a daughter.

On the 26th ult. near Negapatnam, the lady of John Wallace, esq. of a daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 21st ult, Mrs. F. Bronnikam, of a son.

At the presidency, on Sunday the 7th inst. the lady of capt. Prendergast, of a daughter.

The lady of George Lys, esq. of a daughter.

At Vizagapatam, on the 5th instant, the lady of Henry Taylor, esq. of a son.

On Sunday, the 14th inst. the lady of William Horseman, esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

Lately, captain W. Landale, of the country ship Milford.

On the 4th inst. the infant daughter of Mr. R. W. Bruce.

On the 2d inst. at Bellary Major P. Joyes, of the 2d battalion 7th regt. N. I. much esteemed by all who were acquainted with him.

In Mysore, major general Sir William Clarke, bart. commanding at that station.

At St. Thomé, William Tod, esq. surgeon on the invalid establishment.

At Samulcottah, ensign Stacy, of the 19th regt. native infantry.

At the presidency, on the 16th inst. the infant daughter of capt. Charles Eaton, commander of the ship Commerce.

At Vizagapatam, Thomas Chase, esq. of the honorable company's civil service.

On the 11th inst. Mark Wilks Kerr, son of the rev. Dr. Kerr, aged 15 months.

At ten o'clock, in the night of the 11th inst. Hector Shaw, esq. collector of the zillah of Kodicondy, beloved by all who knew him, this gentleman's death will long be regretted, by the numerous friends he has left to deplore his loss.

On the 13th inst. Mr. John Stevens, of the house of Waddel, Stevens, and Jack, at Madras, leaving a large family to lament their irreparable loss.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At Dinagepore, on the 29th Dec. by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Hugh Somerville, esq. of the civil service, to miss Heming.

On Friday, the 1st January, at Seurah in Bundlecund, lieutenant C. J. Doveton, of the 1st battalion 19th regt. native volunteers, to miss M. A. Arnold, the youngest daughter of lieutenant colonel Arnold, commanding.

On the 21st inst. James Gibbon, esq. of Anundpore, to miss Mackintosh, daughter of the late lieut. col. Wm. Mackintosh, of this establishment.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Foxhill, to Mrs. Catherine de Rozario.

On the 2d inst. at the house of Dr. W. Hunter, maj. O'Donnel, of the 12th regt. N. I. to Mrs. Brownrigg, widow of the late maj. John Boyle Brownrigg.

Mr. Broughton, to Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce.

At Fort William on the 26th ult. by the rev. Mr. Jeffrys, Mr. John Donnelly, to Mrs. Mary West.

On the 7th inst. Geo. Saunders, esq. H. C. civil service, to miss Ann Russell.

On the 12th ultimo, at Dinapore, capt. Showers, of the coast artillery, to miss Paull.

Captain Lind, of the Danish ship Elizabeth, to miss Mary Thomson.

On the 12th Jan. A. Blagrave, of the H. C. civil service, to Mrs. Dally.

On the 2d November, at Bareillie, lieut. H. Finch, 13th regt. N. I. to miss E. Martindell, daughter of lieut.-col. Martindell, comdg. that station.

At Cawnpore, on the 18th Dec. maj. W. H. Cooper, of the 2d bat. 1st regt. to Mrs. Ridley, widow of the late lieut. W. Ridley, and second daughter of the late lieut.-col. H. Skinner.

At the house of Ed. Strettell, esq. by the rev. Paul Limerick, T. Ashton, esq. chief secretary of the H. C. ship Lord Duncan, to miss Elizabeth Thomas.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Mark Smith, to miss Sarah Robinson.

On Sunday the 10th inst. by the rev. W. Eales. Mr. Ed. Savage, to miss Jane Jackson.

On the 20th Jan. capt. James Webster, to miss Frances Palmer.

On the 2d Jan. at Fort William, Mr Joseph Collon, to miss Susanah Bradley.

On the 25th inst. lieut. Knott, of the 1st bat. 2d regt. Madras N. I. to miss Helen Ducas.

On Monday the 1st inst. at the new church, Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, esq. of the civil service, to miss Erskine.

On the 25th ultimo, at Fort William, Mr. Peter Hammond, to Mrs. Elizabeth Walker,

On the 26th Jan. Mr. Richard Charles Pritchett, to Mrs. Mary Ann Samson, relict of the late Mr. James Samson.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, the lady of Patrick Maitland, esq. of a son.

On the same day, the lady of Robert Campbell, esq. of a daughter.

On the 13th January, Mrs. J. Eddington, of a son.

At Gorruckpoor in the ceded provinces, on the 11th Jan. the lady of lieut. Irwin Maling, of a son.

On the 13th Jan. at Kissenguge, the lady of lieut C. Hamilton, 7th regt. N. I. of a son.

On the 12th Jan. at Gazepore, the lady of C. T. Crommelin, esq. of a son.

On the 23d Jan. at the house of George Tyler, esq. the lady of E. Cooke, esq. of a son.

On the 23d December, at Chittagong, the lady of lieut.-col. M'Gregor, of a son.

On the 22d December, at Cassipore, the lady of capt. Young, of the artillery, of a daughter.

At Saharunpore, on the 10th Jan. the lieut. G. Warden, of the 27th regt. N. I. of a son.

Lately, the infant daughter of William Russell, esq.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Mellicksett.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, James Edminston, esq. of the civil service.

On the same day, Mr. John Bourbon, indigo planter.

On Friday last, Mr. Cray, of Purneah, indigo manufacturer.

Drowned, on Thursday last, Mr. Alexander Robertson, cooper.

On Thursday the 24th Dec. at maj. Imlach's, Chowringhee, after a lingering illness, capt. Thomas Ward Howard, of the 19th regt. N. I. on the Bengal establishment, leaving a disconsolate widow and family to lament his loss.

Captain-lieut. Brown, 1st bat. 9th regt. sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers, as a worthy member of society, and an excellent officer.

On the 23d November, of the wounds he received on the 18th, lieut. George Rolland, of the 1st bat. 9th regt.

On the 22d ultimo, Mrs. Hodgkinson, wife of Mr. C. Hodgkinson.

The lady of T. Spottiswood, esq.

Mr. Thomas Carr, pensioner of the marine establishment.

On Monday night, Mrs. Ives.

On the 31st ultimo, at Allipore, George Lawton, quarter master serjeant of the native militia.

On Saturday the 9th inst. at Fort William, Mrs. Snouk—and her infant child.

Lately at Diamond Harbour, Mr. Thomas Cay, deputy agent for unloading and loading the honorable company's ships at that station.

At Chinsurah, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Charles M'Kenzie.

On Thursday afternoon, in the 42d year of his age, Charles Campbell, esq. of the Bengal medical establishment.

On the same day, Mr. Blackwell.

On Thursday, the 17th January, at Cuttack, in the 26th year of his age, capt. George William Wiggons.

At Moorshedabad, on the 14th instant, the lady of James Robertson, esq. surgeon at that station.

Lately, C. S. Maling, esq. collector of Sylhet.

On the 13th inst. at Kishoregunge, Hugh Somerville, esq. of the civil service.

On Thursday last, Mrs. Frances Vrignon.

At Howrah, Mr. Wale Byrn, assistant in the office of the sec. to government.

On the 22d January, Mr. James Leary.

On the 10th Jan. Mr. Edward Fraser, of H. M. 24th light dragoons.

The lady of captain John Blythe.

On the 26th January, Mr. G. E. Davies.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

By the the Rev. Arnold Burrowes, capt. John James Smith, of the 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I. to miſs C. Drummond, daughter of col. James Drummond.

At Surat on the 6th October, by the rev. Arnold Burrowes, lieutenant R. Hariſon, 1ſt bat. 6th regt N. I. to miſs Elizabeth Eycob.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 4th inſt. Mrs. Boyce, was ſafely delivered of a daughter.

On Sunday the 24th January the lady of Chas. Forbes, eſq. of a daughter.

On the 24th January, the lady of captain Howell, of a daughter.

On the 23th January, the lady of lieut. Pruen of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Lately, lieutenant George Simpſon, of the royal navy, who fell in the ſervice of his country, while in command of the boats of his majeſty's ſhip Fox, which were ordered to board a Dutch Guarda Coſta off Samarang on the coaſt of Java, in leading which attack, this gallant youth fell by a rifle ſhot from the enemy while encouraging the brave crew under his orders in this hazar dous enterprize.—The loſs of this promiſing officer, whoſe private character was in every reſpect as amiable, as his profeſſional one was meritorious, will be a ſevere ſhock to an affectionate parent, and a melancholy communication to his numerous friends, one of whom now pays this laſt tribute of reſpect to departed worth.

At Goa, on the 18th ultimo, in the 24th year of her age, the lady of captain Armſtrong, of the native regiment.

On the 25th inſtant, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Sarah Frazer, relict of the late Mr. Daniel Fraſer.

On the 24th January, the infant daughter of lieutenant Pruen.

On Thurſday, the 11th inſtant, departed this life, aged 60 years, major general John Bellaſis, commanding officer of the forces, and colonel of artillery on this eſtabliſhment.—Never was the inſtability of human enjoyment more fully exemplified, than in this ſudden, and unexpected event :—The general took his accuſtomed ſeat as preſident of the military board, about half paſt 12 o'clock ; and appeared in excellent health and ſpirits, while the ordinary buſineſs of the day was under diſcuſſion. About half paſt one, he was ſeized with a ſlight cough, ſucceeded by an immediate rupture of an artery, in the lungs, which terminated his exiſtence in a few minutes. By the demiſe of this highly honorable and worthy man, the ſervice is deprived of a zealous, brave, and faithful officer ; and his children of a moſt affectionate parent ; while thoſe who were attached to him through a long intercourſe of private friendſhip, have to deplore the loſs of a character, whoſe memory they will long cheriſh with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem. The major general's remains were interred, yeſterday afternoon, with due military honors, and were attended by a numerous concourſe of gentlemen, of all ranks and profeſſions in the ſettlement.

Extracts from the English Papers.

BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND, &c.

Extract of a despatch from General Benningsen, to the Emperor Alexander.

Keilsberg, May 20, (June 11) 1807.

" The enemy having surrounded the whole of my right wing, and the corps commanded by Marshall D'Avoust being already at Grossendorff, and near Konnegen, I have given him battle, which lasted four hours, and which, however, he would not renew the next day. But finding that the enemy might cut off all provisions from my army in its present position, and detach a corps to Konningsburgh, I humbly beg leave to state to your Royal Majesty, my determination to quit this place to-night, and march to another position near Schippenbail, in order to be able to protect those behind the Aller, the transport of provisions, &c. and in case the enemy marches to Konningsburgh, to follow him immediately.

" The corps d'Armee, commanded by General Kamensky, has already marched towards Bartenstein and Mulhaulen, with a view to rejoin General L'Estocq, and to protect Konningsburgh.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN."

Copies of the despatches from General Benningsen, to the Emperor Alexander.

TRANSLATION.

" *Head Quarters at Wehlau, June 3, (15).*

" The enemy having immediately directed the whole of his force from Heilsberg towards Friedland and Wehlau, with an intention to cut off my army from the Pregal, I humbly beg leave to inform your Royal Majesty, that I could not form any position at Schippenbail, but made a forced march to Friedland on the 1-13th instant.

" The advanced detachment, which I sent forward to occupy that town, found the place at three P. M. in the possession of four squadrons of the enemy, which were, however, driven out immediately.

" In order to keep possession of the town, that my troops might rest from their fatigue, I sent some infantry to the left bank of the Alle during the night. But in the morning at break of day, the enemy attacked my advanced post, and at half past five the cannonade commenced. I therefore sent another division of my army across the river, to support the other troops, as I had reason to suppose that the enemy's van only had come up. The enemy was repulsed at every point, and the troops fought for fourteen hours together with the greatest bravery, and proved always victorious. General Oudenot, whose division formed the right wing of the enemy, attempted to make an attack with the bayonet, but my left wing eagerly advanced upon him and destroyed an entire column. Another column was routed. The cavalry of my right wing also made an impetuous and successful attack upon the enemy's cuirassieurs, pursuing them as far as Hemrichsdorff, which wing supported the left wing of the enemy. At three in the afternoon Bonaparte arrived in person, with the rest of his army, and sheltered by a wood he reinforced

his right wing in ſuch a degree, that at ſix, when he commenced a freſh attack, and opened upon my left wing a maſked battery of forty pieces of cannon, I was under the neceſſity of reſolving to commence my retreat, which was effected in the beſt order, and my rear ſtopped the whole force of the enemy until all my troops had croſſed the Alle. Although my loſs, during a battle which laſted 16 hours, and from my army's being obliged to file off over a bridge, which was expoſed to the enemy's artillery, cannot be inconſiderable, the enemy muſt have loſt an equal number at leaſt, ſince the attack with the bayonet, and that of the cavalry, has cauſed him a great loſs, and as in the former we took from him the eagle of the 15th regiment of the line. Nor has the enemy took any other priſoners but ſuch as were wounded dangerouſly, and which could not be removed from the town, and only ſome diſmounted pieces of cannon belonging to the regiments with a few which could not be removed, becauſe the horſes attached to them had been ſhot, fell into his hands. On the other hand, all our pieces of camp artillery were got off ſafe. I am now taking with my army, a poſition behind the Pregal, near Wehlau, cauſing all the paſſes of that river, as far as Koningſburgh, and Inſterburg, to be occupied by my troops, in conſequence whereof I have re-opened a communication with General L'Eſtocq. If the enemy ſhould venture to croſs the Pregal, I ſhall attack him immediately, and the reinforcements which already are on their march, will ſoon ſupply my loſs, and enable me once more to cope with the enemy.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN."

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

" *From the Camp at Schillupiſchken, June 5, (17).*

" After the ſurrender of Koningſburgh, my poſition at Wehlau was no longer tenable, and having informed General L'Eſtocq, that I ſhould make my retreat on the road of Tilſit, I requeſted him to follow me. I commenced the retreat yeſterday. I am happy moſt humbly to inform your Royal Majeſty, that I have this day formed a junction with that General, and that my army, beſides, has this day received a reinforcement of 3000 men. Moreover, the diviſion from Moſcow will paſs the frontier to-morrow, conſequently my loſs will not only be replaced in a very ſhort time, but I ſhall even be ſtronger than I was before the battle of Friedland. Thus of all the reſults of that loſt battle, the ſurrender of Koningſburgh proves the worſt; for, unleſs the enemy purſue me with too great a ſuperiory of numbers, and provided he allow me ſufficient time to draw toward me my reinforcements, I ſhall directly advance, and I hope to recover from the enemy the advantages which he has obtained.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN."

NAPLES,—JULY 23.

Our *Moniteur* contains the following decree:—

" JOSEPH NAPOLEON, King of Naples and Sicily.

" The victories obtained by the French army, and the well-grounded hope of an approaching peace, having afforded us an occaſion to be gracious towards thoſe perſons who were concerned in the late conſpiracy, we have decreed the following:—

" I. Thoſe perſons who have taken part in the late conſpiracy ſhall be ſent out of the kingdom, and ſhall not be permitted to return, without our ſpecial authority.

"II. All ſuſpected perſons ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective habitations."

In conſequence of this decree, 200 perſons have been ſet at liberty in the provinces, and 84 in the capital.

TURKISH FRONTIERS,—July 29.

The probability of a ſpeedy termination of hoſtilities in the neighbouring provinces increaſes every day. In conſequence of a ceſſation of arms between France and Ruſſia, 8000 French troops that had entered Croatia have marched back again to Dalmatia.

VIENNA,—August 6.

The French Ambaſſador lately received a Courier from Paris, and an Auſtrian Courier has been diſpatched to that capital. Much buſineſs ſeems going on in our Chancery; but though affairs of importance ſeem to be the object, we are happy in perceiving that war forms no part of it. Almoſt all the troops have returned to their garriſons, and furloughs are granted to a conſiderable number of privates.

AUGSBURG,—August 8.

According to the laſt letters from Naples, the people in Sicily are impatiently expecting the arrival of the French. The Court of Palermo has already packed up its moſt valuable effects, in readineſs to ſend them to Malta. Some frigates are alſo in readineſs to depart with the whole, as ſoon as the French make their appearance.

FRANKFORT,—August 10.

If we may believe reports, the Confederation of the Rhine is to meet without delay. The firſt of September is ſaid to be the day when the oath of allegiance is to be taken to the King of Weſtphalia in the capital of Caſſel.

Every letter received from the North concurs in ſtating, that the Engliſh Government perſiſts in the reſolution to continue the war, not to enter into any negociation, and to reject the mediation of Ruſſia.—It is believed, that the Official Declaration reſpecting this important ſubject, will be made public. We already hear of the great meaſures which in this will be adopted, and put

in force againſt England. We are aſſured, that until the re-eſtabliſhment of a Definitive Peace between England and the Continental Powers, an army of 80,000 French is to occupy all the German ports of the Baltic, as alſo thoſe of the North Sea and the Hanſeatic Towns; and that another army is to be ſtationed in reſerve in the Kingdom of Weſtphalia; that all communications with the Continent will be ſhut againſt England; that Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the other Continental Powers, will act hoſtilely againſt thoſe eternal enemies of the public tranquillity; in fine, that Denmark, in concert with the French, will ſhut the Sound, and likewiſe the two Belts, againſt the Engliſh.

The following intereſting account has been publiſhed relative to the preſent Peace.

A Geographical Explanation of the Treaty of Tilſit.

In the year 1805, Pruſſia contained 1516 ſquare leagues, and a population of 9,893 385 inhabitants. In 1806, the King of Pruſſia acoutred an acceſſion of 316,000 ſubjects, by the exchange with France, of the provinces of Cleves, of Eſſen and Werden, of Anſpatch and Neufchatel, for the Electorate of Hanover, which is reckoned to poſſeſs 900,000 inhabitants. Thus Pruſſia, at the beginning of the war, had a population of 10,309,385 ſouls; of which ſhe loſes 5,097,593, by the Treaty of Tilſit. The following is an enumeration of its loſſes, which has hitherto been very incorrectly ſtated, as well as the repreſentation of the countries which ſtill remain to it:

	Inhabitants;
Loſſes of Pruſſia in Weſtphalia	776,086
In Upper and Lower Saxony	1,542,660
In Franconia	257,500
In Pruſſia	2,947,347
Total loſs of Pruſſia in inhabitants	5,097,593

ACTUAL POSSESSIONS OF PRUSSIA.

The part of the Duchy of Magdebourg ſituated to the East of the Elbe	120,000
The Marche of Paignitz	79,000
The Marche of Malten	556,000
The Marche of Ukraine	96,000
The new Marche of the Circle of Cotbus being cut off	291,400
Pruſſian Pomerania	518,600
Sileſia	2,065,435
Eaſtern Pruſſia	969,927
Weſtern Pruſſia	516,040
Total of the inhabitants on 8000 ſquare leagues	5,211,792

Saxony, which did not reckon upon 2,100,000 souls, on 3023 square miles, has received by the treaty of Tilsit, the following augmentations:

	Inhabitants,
By the District of Cothus in Lower Lusatia	32,260
By the Duchy of Warsaw, 2,027,567 inhabitants, as follows—	
Southern Prussia	1,419,027
The Department of Bromberg, with the circle of Culm	220,000
The Department of Plock	315,540
A part of the Department of Bialystock	73,000
	2,359,827

Thus Saxony possesses, at the present moment, 4,459,827 people.

By the Treaty of Tilsit, Russia gains, in the department of Bialystock, 439,780 souls, but she was obliged to cede, with the little county of Jever, 14,000 or 15,000. Thus Russia has obtained an accession of 424,780, inhabitants.

The result is, that by thus defalcating from the losses of Prussia, the duchy of Warsaw, the territory of Dantzic, the circle of Cotbus, and the part of the department of Biolystock ceded to Russia, France has at her disposition 2,332,985 inhabitants, which proceed from Prussia alone; to this must be added,

	Inhabitants:
The Electorate of Hesse Cassel and its dependencies	447,000
The States of the Duke of Brunswick	249.700
The Principality of Flude	90,000
	746,700

Thus the disposable countries, which are in the hands of France, and of which the disposition is only in part known, contain 3,079,685 inhabitants.

PARIS, AUGUST 16.

This day, (Sunday) his Majesty the Emperor and King received a numerous deputation from the Kingdom of Westphalia.

At five o'clock his Majesty went, with the accustomed ceremonies, to the Palace of the Legislative Body, to open the Session. His Serene Highness the Prince Grand Elector having obtained his Majesty's permission to present the Deputies of the Legislative Body, nominated since the Session of the year 14, for the purpose of taking the oaths, the list of these deputies was read by Mr. Lejeas, the Questor, and each of them came and took the oath at the foot of the Throne.

The names having been called over, his Majesty thus addressed the Assembly.

"GENTLEMEN, THE DEPUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY—GENTLEMEN, THE TRIBUNES AND MEMBERS OF MY COUNCIL OF STATE:

"Since your last sitting, new wars, new triumphs, and new treaties of peace, have changed the political face of Europe.

"If the House of Brandenburgh, which was the first to conspire against our independence, still reigns, it owes it to the sincere friendship with which the powerful Emperor of the North has inspired me.—A French Prince will reign on the Elbe. He will know how to reconcile the interests of his new subjects, with his first and most sacred duties. The House of Saxony has recovered, at the end of fifty years, the independence which it had lost. The people of the Duchy of Warsaw and the city of Dantzic, have recovered their country and their rights. All nations unanimously rejoice to see the pernicious influence which England exercised over the Continent irrivocably destroyed. France is united to the people of Germany by the laws of the Confederation of the Rhine—to those of Spain, of Holland, of Switzerland, and of the Italies, by the laws of our Federative system. Our new connections with Russia are cemented by the reciprocal esteem of these two great nations. In all that I have done, I have solely had in view the happiness of my people, which is more dear to me than my own glory.

"I wish for a maritime peace. No resentment shall ever influence my determinations. I can have none against a nation which is the sport and victim of the factions by which it is torn: and which is equally deceived with respect to the situation of its own affairs; as it is with respect to that of its neighbours.

"But whatever result the decrees of PROVIDENCE have assigned to the maritime war, my people shall always find me the same; and I shall always find my people worthy of me. Frenchmen, your conduct latterly, when your Emperor was removed upwards of five hundred leagues from you, has encreased my esteem, and the opinion which I had conceived of your disposition. I felt a pride in being the first among you. If during these ten months of absence and danger your thoughts were turned to me, the proofs of affection which you have given me have constantly excited my warmest emotions. All my cares—every thing which related even to the preservation of my life, did not affect me, except on account of the interest that you felt for me, and the importance which they possibly might be of, to your future destiny. *You are a good and a great people.* I have considered of different regulations to simplify and improve our institutions. The nation has felt the happy effects of the establishment of the Legion of Honour. I have created different imperial titles to give new splendour to my principal subjects; to honour remarkable services by remarkable rewards, and thus to prevent the return of all feudal titles which are incompatible with our Constitutions.

"The accounts of my ministers of Finance, and of the Treasury, will explain to you the prosperous situation of our finances. My people will experience a considerable diminution in the land tax.

"My Minister of the Interior will acquaint you with the works which have been commenced, or finished; but what yet remains to be done is much more important—for it is my wish, that in every part of my empire, even in the smallest hamlet, the confort of the inhabitants, and the value of the lands may be increased by the effect of that general system of improvement which I intend.

"Gentlemen—the Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body, your

assistance will be necessary to enable me to attain this grand object; and I have a right to place constant reliance on it."

This speech produced the most lively enthusiasm—and his Majesty put an end to the sitting, amidst repeated cries, of "*Long live the Emperor.*" The same acclamations were heard in all the streets through which his Majesty passed on his return.

It is difficult, without having been witness of it, to form an idea of the magnificence of the Fete of which all Paris was yesterday the theatre.

The march of the troops, in resorting to the church of *Notre Dame*, along the streets and public places, decorated with all that taste and elegance could unite the innumerable crowd of spectators, their unanimous acclamations, the splendour of their dresses, the pomp of their equipages, the number and beauty of the troops; all the circumstances united, offered the spectacle of the most beautiful triumph of which modern Europe can boast. Not being able to enter into all the details of this memorable Fete, we shall content ourselves with marking the principal circumstances. The most remarkable perhaps is the sudden change of weather. The evening before there had been a heavy fall of rain; and in the morning of that very day, the sky, covered with thick clouds, confirmed the menaces of the barometer, which indicated wet weather. All these disagreeables vanished—nor was the Fete of the hero troubled by any awkward circumstance. Never, perhaps, was the public joy manifested in France in a manner more general or more ingenious.

At every steps, emblems and inscriptions expressed in a manner the most happy, the sentiments of love and admiration with which all France is penetrated, for the great man who honours and governs it. Only to cite one example, a merchant of the street of St. Honore had painted the Emperor standing upon a globe—he touched the earth with the point of his sword—from whence an olive tree was springing up, whole branches darted around the blade. This allegory, as simple as ingenious, was expressed in the following words;—

"Au Pacificateur du Monde."

The games which were executed in the water, between the bridge of the Tuileries and that of Concorde, offered a spectacle truly enchanting. The little squadrons of vessels destined to fight advanced to the sound of music and trumpets; innumerable spectators, distributed on the quays and floating baths, and on the

veſſels belonging to the ſwimming ſchool, mingled their loud acclamations with thoſe of the conquerors. After the fight, it was expected that Forioſo would exhibit himſelf walking on a rope, the whole ſpace which ſeparates the two bridges; but an obſtacle oppoſed that experiment, upon the poſſibility of which, the mathematicians, doubtleſs, had not been conſulted.

The artificial fire-work executed on the bridge of Concorde, terminated this ſuperb Fete, in a manner the moſt brilliant. The crowd then viſited the illuminations:—Thoſe of the Thuilleries, of the Luxembourg, of the Palace of Juſtice, of the Hotel of the Miniſter of Police, ſucceſſively attracted the attention of the curious; but it was to the illuminations of the Palais Royal, that the general preference was given.

Yeſterday, at nine in the morning, Marſhal Berthier was preſented by his Serene highneſs the Prince Arch chancellor of the Empire, in order to take the oath, which he ſwore to his Majeſty.

His Majeſty, in the Council of Adminiſtration which he held on Thurſday, has iſſued an arret that the works of the canal of Burgundy ſhould be reſumed this year; that the workmen on the road from Mayence to Paris ſhould be tripled, in order to finiſh that road in the courſe of the next year; that the workmen on the road from Lyons to Mount Denis, and on that from Savona to Alexandria, and thoſe at the port of Savona, ſhould be doubled; that a bridge ſhould be built on the Scrivia, between Tortona and Alexandria; that a road from Weſel to Paris ſhould be opened, the works to commence this year toward Weſel; that the two arches of the bridge of St. Cloud, which are of wood, ſhould be replaced by two arches of ſtone; that the works for a ſtone bridge at Scores, on the road from Paris to Verſailles, ſhould be begun this year; that public granaries, capable of containing many millions of quintals of corn, ſhould be built on the ſide of the Arſenal and of La Garre; and that, laſtly, the water conduit of the Ourcq in Paris, ſhould be diſpoſed in ſuch manner that the waters of the Beuvronne, which ſhall be diſcharged into the Baſon of La Vilette, ſhould be hereafter directed into the ſtreets of St. Dennis and St. Martin, upon the Boulevards, and ſhould ſupply water to the Fountain of Innocents; that the works neceſſary to diſtribute this great quantity of water into all the ſtreets of Paris ſhould be continued.—Four hundred thouſand francs are to be reſerved, in order to conſtruct a bridge upon the Garonne, before Bourdeaux, as ſoon as the plans ſhall be received.—*Moniteur.*

August 17.

On the 15th, the day of the Fete, his Majesty having received successively her Majesty the Empress, and the homage of the Princes, and Princesses of his Family, of the Princes of the Empire, of the Ladies and Officers of his household, as well as those of her Majesty, and others of the Princes, Ministers and great Officers of the Empire, the Deplomatic Body, and the Members of the first corps of the State; proceeded to the Metropolitan Church, where the Empress had arrived before him, with the foreign Princes and the principal authorities. The houses in all the streets through which their Majesties passed, were decorated with colours, flowers, devices, &c. while a considerable confluence of citizens expressed their joy and affection by loud acclamations.

The Metropolitan Church was ornamented with tapestry—the choir and the principal seats in the nave were occupied by the public bodies invited to the ceremony.

Her Majesty the Empress, the Princesses, the foreign Princes, the Diplomatic corps, the Ladies and Officers of their Majesties' household, occupied the tribunes, which were richly decorated; a great number of persons of distinction filled the other parts of the choir and the nave, while the body of the church below was filled by the immense crowd that assembled on the occasion.

The *Te Deum*, composed by M. Lesueur, Director of his Majesty's band, was executed in a masterly manner by the musicians of the chapel.

When their majesties returned to the Palace of the Tuilleries, they received the same testimonies of the public joy and gratitude.

The day was entirely occupied with public games and fetes, while gaiety was displayed without any disorder.

In the evening, there was an assembly at Court, a general illumination, and a concert at the Tuilleries—and at nine o'clock, a beautiful display of fire works upon the Pont Neuf. When their majesties appeared on the great balcony of the Tuilleries, to hear the Concert and see the fire works, the enthusiasm of the multitude was renewed, and the immense numbers that filled the garden of the Palace made the air resound with the reiterated shouts of *long live the Emperor! long live the Empress!*

The Princess of Wirtemberg, Queen of Westphalia, was expected at Strasburgh on the 14th, from whence she was to set out for Paris on this day by the way of Nancy. Marshal Bessieres has been appointed Plenipotentiary to receive her Royal Highness at the frontiers, and conduct her to Paris.

We are aſſured, that on the day before yeſterday, a *Senatus Conſultum*, for the ſuppreſſion of the Tribunate, was preſented to the conſervative ſenate.

General Klein, general Beaumont, general Begninot, M. Fabre (de l'Aude), Preſident of the Tribunate, M Curee, Tribune, the Archbiſhop of Turin, and M. Dupont, Mayor of Paris, have been appointed Senators. It is alſo reported, that the Tribunes, Faure and Albiſſon, have been appointed Counſellors of State.

PARIS—August 26, 1807.

At eleven in the morning of the 24th, his majeſty the emperor, being ſeated on his throne, received a ſolemn deputation from the Legiſlative Body, and another from the Tribunate. Upon this occaſion, Mr. Fontanes, the preſident of the former aſſembly, delivered the following intereſting addreſs:—

"Sire,

"The Legiſlative Body lays at the foot of your majeſty's throne, the addreſs of thanks, to which they have unanimouſly agreed. It is offered not ſo much to the conqueror, as to the pacificaton of Europe. Let others, if poſſible, juſtly deſcribe the wonders of your laſt campaign—the rapid ſucceſſion of triumphs, by which a monarchy was overthrown—and the ſtill more heroic firmneſs, which patiently knew how to wait for, and prepare the day of victory, in the midſt of ſo many impediments thrown in the way by fortreſſes, troops, and the inclemencies of the ſeaſon. Let them direct our attention to thoſe ſoldiers, who equally indefatigable as their chief, lay encamped with them ſix months together, in the black fields of the north, braving alike the frozen winters of Poland, and the glowing ſummers of Syria. Finally, let them picture that ſtate of continually threatened repoſe, which was at length to terminate in a dreadful exploſion—and, above all, that deciſive moment, previouſly announced by yourſelf, when theſe frozen climes, having become ſomewhat more temperate, favoured your genius with the opportunity of completing the victory, and compelling the vanquiſhed to accept terms of peace. It is not our province to blazon forth ſuch performances and military atchievements. Whatever claim they may have to our admiration, they have been purchaſed with tears, and they have inſpired the conqueror himſelf with feelings of commiſſeration, which gave them an additional title to our affection and eſteem.

"We direct our views to much more cheering ſcenes. We

would rather follow you to the banks of that river, where, divested of the pomp of war, two boats received two emperors, and with them the future destiny of the world. A memorable day!—A day to be celebrated in all succeeding ages! The two armies drawn up exactly opposite to each other, along the respective banks of the Nimen, contemplated with astonishment so interesting a meeting, after so many destructive engagements; and, in one instant, 400,000 soldiers composed of Italians and Dutchmen, Scythians, Sarmatians, Germans and Frenchmen, laid aside their arms; and the two greatest sovereigns on earth, met each other on a raft in the middle of the river, to adjust personally the affair of the states, and mutually stretched forth their hands as a pledge of their reconcilement. Alexander and Napoleon are united—the war is at an end—and a hundred millions of people again taste the blessings of peace.

"The interest of futurity itself are possibly connected with this celebrated interview, which was so worthy of the youthful successor of the Czars. From one single individual he may have been furnished with more examples, and received more information respecting the art of Government, than formerly could have been obtained by Peter the Great, when, with the view of self-instruction, he undertook a long journey, and visited all the courts of his royal contemporaries. The treaty of Tilsit has left behind no further pretence for a continental war. On that great day it was, that kingdoms and nations, the old and the new powers, took their fixed stations—it was then that every thing became solid and secure.

"The nation, Sire, may now flatter itself with the hope, that it will not henceforth be, for so long a period, deprived of your presence, and that its internal welfare and prosperity will continue to increase under your paternal superintendance—The nation has well merited your care and affection. At every epoch of your government, and particularly the present, they have been solely occupied in emulating the greatness of your exploits, by the extent of their sacrifices and their devotion. We have henceforth the assurance, that we shall gratify your majesty, by intermingling the homage which we owe you, with the praises of that great and good people, as you have so justly denominated them.

"The hearts of all of us are warmed by the proofs you have given us of your attachment to the French. The benevolent expressions which you uttered from the throne, have already filled the poorest cottages with joy. In talking of you, it will one day

be ſaid—and it is the fineſt trait in ſo wonderful a hiſtory—it will be ſaid, ' he occupied himſelf with attending to the condition of the poor, who diſpenſed the fate of ſo many kings ;' and that, on the termination of a long war, you diminiſhed the public burthens, whilſt your triumphant hand ſo glorioully dealt forth crowns to thoſe officers of the firſt rank who fought by your ſide.

" It is our firſt duty to bring to your recollection that magnanimous promiſe which will not have been made in vain — Whilſt you are creating around you new dignities, and thoſe intermediate ranks, which are the appendages of monarchy, and ſerve to augment its luſtre, it ſhall be our care to draw cloſer our ties with that people, of whoſe ſentiments we are the interpretors. In this we ſhall find a ſpecies of greatneſs, which, though not ſo dazzling, is not leſs honorable.

" We ſwear, Sire, that we will never belie the ſentiments which have been ſtamped with your approbation. We ſwear it in the preſence of that throne which is eſtabliſhed on the baſis of ſo many trophies, and which governs all Europe.

" And how is it poſſible that you ſhould not receive with a favourable ear expreſſions which are as remote from ſlavery as from anarchy—you, Sire, who have availed yourſelf of the right of conqueſt only to reſtore peace to the vanquiſhed, and who have reinſtated the inhabitants of the banks of the Viſtula in all their former privileges ?—The Legiſlative Body will zealouſly, and to the utmoſt of its power, promote the grand plan of improvement which occupy your mind.

" Under the eye of your genius we ſhall ſpeedily ſee our civil and political inſtitutions perfected. You will affix to them that ſtamp of greatneſs and ſtability which diſtinguiſh all the other creations and your ſuperiour underſtanding, and, to crown your glory, genuine freedom, which cannot exiſt but under a pure monarchy, will become more and more ſecure, under the government of an omnipotent prince."

The addreſs of M. Fabre, Preſident of the Tribunate, was to the following effect :

" SIRE,

" Whilſt your majeſty was conducting your armies to new triumphs, and overthrowing, creating, and erecting thrones, your aithful ſubjects, ever animated with confidence in the genius and fortune of your majeſty, calmly applied themſelves to their reſpective occupations, accelerating the periods of the departure of their children for the armies, and feeling no other regret than that of not

being able to ſhare in their dangers and glory, and breathing no other wiſh than for the preſervation and happy return of your ſacred perſon.

"Grand and aſtoniſhing ſpectacle, which has diſplayed to the view of the world all your energies, and all our affections!

"You have, Sire, ſeen that extatic affection beam forth, in thoſe unanimous rejoicings, thoſe heartfelt ejaculations, which neither fear nor flattery can ever diſemble.

"Ah! what monarch ever had a greater, a better, claim upon the feelings of his people

"In the midſt of camps, nay, even in the field of battle, the minuteſt particulars of internal government were preſent to the mind of the conqueror of Eylau and Friedland.

"Already, though the maritime war ſtill continues, owing to the blind obſtinacy of our internal enemy, the proſperous ſtate of our finances has permitted your majeſty to diminiſh conſiderably public burthens; and at the ſame time, to give that relief to the land-holders, and to beſtow that embelliſhments on our cities, which no other ſovereigns, before you, has been able to accompliſh.

"Thus ſhall the promiſe of the moſt beloved of your predeceſſors, Henry IV. be performed, nay exceeded; the wiſh of his heart is enhanced by the grand conceptions of your mind.

"Your majeſty has created imperial titles, both with a view of decorating the throne, and of for ever deſtroying all hopes of the reſtoration of a feudal government.

"Thoſe inſtitutions, connected with that of the Legion of Honour, ſo fruitful in beneficial reſults, will complete a grand ſyſtem of encouragements and rewards.

"So much proſperity and ſo much glory, ſo many acts of beneficence, renewed in perpetual ſucceſſion, are duly and ſtrongly felt, but how can that gratitude which they call forth, ever expreſs, itſelf in adequate language.

"May you, Sire, in the long career which you have to run, eſtabliſh, on a firm foundation, the inſtitutions which your creative genius has conceived, for promoting the glory and happineſs of your ſtates!

"May they, on the other hand, daily give your majeſty new and ſplendid proofs of their confidence, attachment, and devotion!"

Both theſe deputations were moſt graciouſly received by the emperor, and were conducted with the ſame ſolemnities with which they were introduced.

The minister of the interior, M. Cretet, having the day before yesterdny been introduced to the Legislative Bedy, accompanied by the counsellors of state, Jonbert, and Bigot Promeneau, presented a report on the stage of the empire; the principal passages of which are as follows,

"Fifteen months have elapsed since the deputies seperated, in order to return to their homes. At that period, the emperor seemed to have aproximated the moment when he was to taste the fruits of his glorious labours.

"The German princes were, for the most part, in alliance with France; Prussia was in the number of her friends; the differences with Russia were terminated by a treaty of peace, our tranquillity seemed to be equally secured abroad and at home, and numerous deputations flocked from all quarters of the empire, to bring the emperor the homage of their admiration and gratitude; the heroes of the army had already arrived, to attend the festivals to be given at Paris, in celebration of our victories; the emperor directed all his attention to the internal affairs of government, when England accustomed to seek her own safety in the misfortunes of other nations, induced Russia to depart from her pacific inclinations, so lately confirmed by a treaty, and precipitated Prussia into a war, without reason or object, contrary to the judgment of the ministers, and very possibly against the wishes of the king. An army of 130,000 men, eager for the combat, commanded by the king and his veteran generals, and formed in the school of the Great Frederick, was almost annihilated in the first battle, and the remains were melted down in the ranks of the Russian army.

"France, calm and tranquil, while the tempest burst over the distant regions where it was formed, saw the career of internal improvement, commenced during a period of peace, maintained and advanced. The conscription Law, was carried into effect with more zeal than ever; the taxes were punctually paid; the National Guards gave proofs of their ardour; the public spirit retained all its purity; the government was in the highest degree satisfied with the conduct of the mayors.

"The gifts and donations to the various charitable foundations in the year 1806, formed a capital of 2,300,000 francs, and have been further augmented, by a fresh act of bounty on the part of his majesty, with a sum of 15,600,000 francs. The sufferers by the maritime war have been indemnified by his majesty.

"The government has begun to direct its attention to the means of repressing mendicity. The Abbies of Contevrault and

the Urſulines of Montpelier, are already prepared for the reception of the mendicants belonging to the departments; and that of Villars Catteret, which is nearly completed, will be ſufficient for thoſe of the capital and the environs.

" Thirteen thouſand four hundred miles of road have been repaired and improved. Theſe labours have been beſtowed on 6127 highways, leading from the capital to all the frontiers of the empire.

" The navigation of eight principal rivers or ſtreams, among theſe the Loire and Charent, have been improved.

" Four bridges have been finiſhed during the laſt receſs, or will ſhortly be finiſhed. The building of ten others is actively going forward, among which are thoſe of Buoanne and Tours.

" Ten canals, almoſt all of them commenced under the preſent government, are worked at without intermiſſion. Of that of the Ourq, about three fourths are completed. The two cuts from that of Saint Quintin, which unite the Sein with the Scheldt, and Paris with Holland, are completed, and will be navigable in eighteen months.

" The ſea-ports are alſo reſtored. Antwerp recovers its antient celebrity, and will form the centre of the marine ſervice. For the firſt time, that part of the Schedlt has ſeen upon its ſtream veſſels of 74 and 80 guns. Fourteen ſhips are on the ſtocks at Antwerp.

" Fluſhing having been enlarged, is now capable of containing a ſquadron. At Dunkirk, the Weſtern Jetty has been rebuilt. At Cherburgh, the two moles have been raiſed; and the battery Napoleon, placed in the ſea, defends the harbour, both againſt the waves and the foe. At Rochefort, a ſcientific apparatus has been erected, by which veſſels of all rates may be taken in or out at any time of tide.

" Agriculture has alſo conſtantly occupied the attention of government. The national ſheepfolds preſerve their breeds in the higheſt purity. The ſhepherds will be inſtructed in the art of managing their flocks. The reſtoration of the breed of horſes is in forwardneſs. Twelve depots of ſtallions are already formed, conſiſting of 900 of the fineſt animals. The breeding of black cattle is placed under regulation in a great number of the departments, and the veterinary ſhools are in a flouriſhing ſtate.

" A commercial code of digeſting, with the view of combining what is good in the regulations of the old ordonnances with exiſting cuſtoms, of protecting credit, and preventing the diſgrace of bankruptcy.

" Our cotton-ſpinning eſtabliſhments have, within the laſt 20 months, recovered from their inactivity ; and the decree of the 22d of February having re-animated them, they now furniſh our manufactories with thoſe materials which we procured from abroad.

" It is the deſire of the emperor, that the capital, become the metropolis of the world, ſhould correſpond with its deſtination. The bridge of Auſterlitz is completed ; that of Jena is begun. In the place de Vendome will be erected the column of the grand army ; in the place des Victoires, in the monument of Deſſaix ; and the ſtatue of Haultpoult will decorate the Place des Voſges. The palace of the Legiſlative Body will be adorned with a collonade ; oppoſite will be erected the Temple of Victory ; and in the mid-way will be reared the ſovereign's palace : ſo that the throne will occupy a capital poſition between Juſtice and Glory. The works at St Genevieve are going forward : thoſe of St. Dennis are nearly finiſhed.

" The tomb of Deſſaix is erected on the Alps, between France and Italy, where it demonſtrates to the two countries the honor conferred by their common deliverer on his comrade and friend, who died, amidſt thoſe victories which determined the faith of both nations.

" The French ſchool is occupied in repreſenting, in marble or in canvaſs, the moſt renowned events of the preſent reign.

" The war has retarded the inſtitution of a general ſchool ; but the emperor will ſtill accompliſh the project.

" Several colleges have been eſtabliſhed in the courſe of the year, to the number of 35. They contain 18,000 ſcholars. On theſe, 3700 owe their education, in whole, or in part, to the national bounty. Twelve ſchools of juriſprudence are opened, and 12,000 ſtudents occupy them at preſent.

" The labours in the meridian circle of Barcelona and Beleares are renewed, and will be continued this winter. The obſervatory of the pantheon is reſtored, and that of Tarin is again devoted to aſtronomy.

" The emperor deſires that the ſciences may have a part in the amazing improvements which have been communicated, like an electric ſhock, to every thing great and intereſting. He deſires that the French language, now become that of Europe, ſhall continue to ſupport that noble privilege, by its beauty, its purity, and the intereſt of its productions. He deſires that the public ſentiments ſhall encourage the developement of talents, and preſerve

the latter against calumny and malignity; and that in future there shall be no sects among the learned; that there shall be no longer any political parties in the state; that learning and morality, and good taste, shall be in unison, and that these only shall form the basis of their prosperity and improvement. He wishes that criticism should maintain respect for decency, in order to be useful; and that men who are called to the sublime office of enlightening and improving the community, should despise idle flattery.

"The government cannot but be contented with the members of the church in general. The same purity of morals, toleration, and disinterestedness aed zeal, distinguish all ranks, and evince the devotion of all.

"The Jews, who now bear the name of Frenchmen, in consequence of the gracious dispositions of his majesty in their favor, have become worthy of that name.

"Such is the exposition of the improvements, which have been brought to perfection in the interior, since the last sitting. Several other branches of the government have been advanced, and are now in a situation most advantageous. France, among all the states of Europe is the only one without paper-money. Its commerce, interrupted by unavoidable circumstances, preserves the hope of renovation in the seed that remains. The arms of France have been carried to the furtherest extremities of Europe; its influence extended beyond the Bosphorus, and into the centre of the continent of Asia; the most complete order prevails in our interior, England alone remaining overwhelmed with the burden of war, and the hatred of nations: these are the effects of one year, and the encouraging prospect of that which is to follow."

M. Fontanes answered, "that the statement which was laid before the Legislative Body was made up for the exploits of a prince who was a lover of peace; that if the emperor, 500 miles from his capital, had effected so much in favour of his people, and the glory of the arts, what would he not have performed in the bosom of peace, and in the midst of his capital? The improvements that have been introduced into the various branches of the internal government, prove that the irresistible power which overturns empires and establishes thrones, is still far inferior to that wisdom which has established morality upon the immoveable basis of the law."

The Legislative Body ordered the exposition of the state of the empire to be printed, together with the speech of the president, and that six copies of them be distributed to each member.

M. Preamenau and Real offered the *project* of a law relative to the Napolean code, which was to be taken into consideration on the 3d of September.

The object of this law is to improve several articles in the civil code, with the view of fasciliating the execution of it among the different foreign nations who have accepted this code.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-Street, Aug. 31.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Craig, K. B. to be Captain-General, and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

War-Office, Sept. 1.

BREVET.—Capt. James Burke, of the 2d Foot to be Major in the Army.

STAFF.—David Allan, Gent. to be an Assistant Commissary of Stores, Provisions, and Forage, to the Forces.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—William Irvine, M. D. from half-pay, to be Physician to the Forces.

War-Office, Sept. 5, 1807.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Major the Hon. J. B. O'Neill, from Major-General Champagne's Regiment, to be Major, vice Henry, who exchanges.—9th Ditto, Lieut. Col. John Cameron, from the 7th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase.

BARRACKS.—John Roberts, Esq late Captain in the 33d Foot, to be a Barrack Master in Great Britain, vice St. Clair, deceased.

Greenock and Port Glasgow Volunteer Infantry—Captain W. Napier to be Major, vice Hamilton, resigned.

Whitehall, Sept. 5.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir John Stuart, Bart, to be one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. resigned.—The King has also been pleased to appoint Sir George Abercrombie, Bart. to be Clerk for the Admission of Nottars, in Scotland, in the room of Sir John Stuart, Bart. resigned.

An Arabian coin has been discovered on the occasion of removing the materials for the foundation of a house, on the ramparts at Nismes. By professor Jeaubert's account, it appears, that this coin was struck at Waseth, on the banks of the Tigris. The inscription on one side is—"There is but one God, and that God has no companions." On the reverse is, "God is one, he is eternal, neither begetting nor begotten, none can be like unto him." The Legend runs thus—"Mahomet is the Apostle of God, who sent him for the guidance of the faithful. The religion of the true faith is manifested above all other religions, notwithstanding the hatred of those (Trinitarian Christians) who associate companions with God."

THE EVENING STAR.—London, August 28, 1807.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

My Lord Howick having expreſſed a particular wiſh for the Eaſt India Budget being brought forward, to prove, I ſuppoſe, that the Company are completely ruined by the miſconduct of Marquis Welleſley, I ſhall devote this and the next Letter to the ſubject of Indian Finance, and I hope in ſuch language as will be intelligible even to your Printer's Devil.

To trace the Indian Debt from its origin, and through its progreſſive ſtate, would ſolely tend to perplex your Readers, without anſwering any eſſential good, I ſhall therefore take it up at the period of the arrival of Marquis Welleſley in India, when the Bengal Debts amounted to about five millions, ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

Three different rates of intereſt were payable on this amount, viz.—Six, eight, and twelve per Cent. To the late Marquis Cornwallis the merit is due for the introduction of regularity in this Department; a numerical regiſter was formed, and the bonds, or promiſſory notes of the Government, paid off agreeable to priority of date, which is continued (with the exception of the Sinking Fund) to the preſent time.

The Debt at twelve per Cent. (now I believe completely paid off) was incurred during the Adminiſtration of Lord Teignmouth, who was compelled to the meaſure, by the large ſums required for the Manilla Expedition, though it did not take place.

The proportion of the debt at the different rates of intereſt was nearly, viz.

At ſix per Cent. ſix hundred thouſand	£.600,000
Eight—Four million two hundred thouſand	4,200,000
Twelve—Eight hundred thouſand	800,000
Five millions, ſix hundred thouſand	£.5,600,000

And of the above ſum I believe the following to be nearly accurate, viz.

To Britiſh ſubjects, three millions ſix hundred thouſand	3,600,000
Other Chriſtians, five hundred thouſand	500,000
Natives generally, one million ſeven hundred thouſand	1,700,000
	£.5,600,000

On the arrival of Marquis Welleſley in India, the greateſt ſum due to any individual was to a native, who ſolely poſſeſſed at *that*

period about 270,000l. of the Britiſh India Debt, at the rates of intereſt before ſpecified.

It is pretty generally known in this country that the expences of the State are greater in time of war than of profound peace; and I believe even moſt of our own Stateſmen are ſufficiently acquainted with India, to know, that for every fighting man there muſt be at leaſt three Camp Followers; part of whom, ſuch as men to provide fodder for horſes and cattle, with people attached to markets, &c. muſt be paid by the Government, and conſequently that an immenſe ſum of ready money was indiſpenſably requiſite, previous to the army taking the field againſt the late Tippoo Sultaun.

Many of them may poſſibly alſo know from experience, that a debt bearing an intereſt of eight, ten, and twelve per Cent. will accumulate much faſter than at the legal intereſt of this country. But to render the ſubject intelligible to the meaneſt capacity, I beg leave to aſk every landholder, whether his Steward has been enabled, without raiſing the rents on his eſtate or borrowing money, to make the ſame remittances ſince the commencement of the war, as previous to the French Revolution?

The Britiſh Government in India were compelled to make uſe of the money, otherwiſe intended for commercial purpoſes, to the extra expences attendant on the war with Tippoo Sultaun, the expedition to Egypt, and the late war with the Marhattah States, and to increaſe the debt for the purpoſe of ſending remittance or inveſtments to this country. If it be admitted that the ſurplus Revenue of India was not equal to the extra war charges, and the remittance; and that no blame attaches to Marquis Welleſley for the war with Tippoo Sultaun or the Expedition to Egypt, he will ſolely be liable to cenſure for obeying the orders of the Court of Directors, which would only be effected by borrowing money on the moſt favourable terms, for the purpoſe before ſtated, viz. of ſending an inveſtment or remittances to this country.

Mr. Paull has gone down to the county of Warwick, for the further improvements of his health.

Sir Francis Burdett has entirely got rid of all complaint, except that which the heat of the weather muſt unavoidably give riſe to.

Sir Richard Strachan is arrived in town from Plymouth, and had yeſterday a long interview with the Board of Admiralty.

THE OBSERVER.—LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1807.

A new ſhip, of 74 guns, to be called the Indus, is to be built immediately at Woolwich.

Government have received deſpatches from America; as has alſo Mr. Monroe, the American Miniſter to this country, on the ſubject of the late affair off Norfolk.—They were brought by the American armed ſchooner, the Revenge, which in her paſſage touched at Breſt, and landed diſpatches for the American Miniſter at Paris.

A merchant ſhip, the Diſpatch, is alſo arrived at Liverpool from Virginia, whence ſhe ſailed on the 20th of July.—She brings intelligence that the Militia were all broke up for their reſpective homes the day before ſhe ſailed; but the Engliſh officers and ſeamen was not given up at that time, and the anſwer had not been received from Waſhington reſpecting them.

Government have alſo recieved diſpatches from Liſbon, of great importance.—Portugal again threatened with war, unleſs ſhe ſhut the Britiſh trade from her ports.

The American Government has not been ſo far influenced by the clamour excited in that country, as to adopt the paſſions of the mobs. Letters of the 3d ultimo, from Virginia, mention, that by an order of the Executive, that two officers and three ſeamen belonging to the Melampus, who were detained, had been releaſed, and ſent on board one of the Britiſh ſquadron.

Wiſbeck, near Copenhagen, where our troops, diſembarked, is the place where Charles the XIIth landed in the early part of the laſt century, and commenced his military career by an attack upon Copenhagen.

FROM THE FOREIGN PAPERS.

Kiel, Aug. 10.—Mr. Jackſon has been with the Prince Royal of Denmark, to demand that Denmark ſhall make a common cauſe with England againſt France, threatening, on the part of his Government, in caſe of refuſal, to land troops in Zealand, and take poſſeſſion of Copenhagen. The only anſwer the Prince made was ſetting out for Copenhagen 16 ſhips of war, and 20,000 troops. The Danes, independent of Militia, have 12,000 men in the iſland of Zealand. A more conſiderable force is unfortunately in Holſtein, and it will be difficult to bring it into the iſland, which is already blockaded. Certainly there are no examples in the hiſtory

of the world of a ſimilar act of atrocity; for what cauſe of complaint has England againſt Denmark.—*Moniteure, Aug.* 19.

DANISH PROCLAMATION.—" We, Chriſtian the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. &c. do hereby make known, that whereas by the Engliſh Envoy Jackſon, it was declared to us on the 13th of this month, that hoſtilities againſt Denmark would be commenced, and whereas at the ſame time he demanded paſſports for himſelf and his ſuite; conſequently the war between England and Denmark may be conſidered as actually broken out; therefore we herewith call on all our faithful ſubjects to take up arms, whenever it ſhall be required, to fruſtrate the inſidious deſigns of the enemy, and repel hoſtile attacks.—We farther herewith ordain, that all Engliſh ſhips, as well as all Engliſh property, and all Engliſh goods, ſhall be ſeized by the Magiſtrates, and others, in particular by the Officers of Cuſtoms whereſoever they may be found. It is further our will that all Engliſh ſubjects, until purſuant to our further orders, they can be ſent out of the country, ſhall without exception, be arreſted as enemies of our kingdom and our country, which meaſure is ſtrictly to be carried into execution by all magiſtrates as well as by all ſubordinate officers, duly to be inſtructed by them for that purpoſe; and it is a matter of courſe that all Engliſh ſhips and boats, which approach our coaſts, ſhall be conſidered and treated as hoſtile.—It is alſo our will, that all ſuſpicious foreigners ſhall be watched with the greateſt attention, and that all Magiſtrates, and ſubordinate officers, ſhall uſe their utmoſt efforts, as ſoon as poſſible, to diſcover all ſpies.—Laſtly we find it neceſſary to ordain, that, immediately after publication hereof, all correſpondence with Engliſh ſubjects ſhall entirely ceaſe; and that no payment ſhall be made to them, on any ground whatever, until our further order, on pain of ſevere puniſhment in caſe of contravention.—For the reſt we rely on the juſtice of our cauſe and the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved ſubjects.—Given under our Royal Seal, in our Fortreſs of Gluckſtadt, the 16th of Auguſt, 1807.

(L. S.) " C. L. BARON V. BROCKDORP.
(R.) " J. C. MORITZ."

JUTLAND, *Aug.* 14—Nyberg and all the fortreſſes and harbour on the coaſt will be garriſoned with troops with all ſpeed, and ſuch preparations made as do honour to the energy and determination of the Govenment. Under the preſent circumſtances, we flatter ourſelves alſo that, in caſe of neceſſity, *we may rely on the aſſiſtance of the French againſt the Engliſh.*

VIENNA, *Aug.* 8.—The peace between France & Ruſſia appears to have put an end to the diſpute which has ſo long continued relative to Cattaro and Branau. Though we have as yet heard nothing official with reſpect to the giving up of the former, it appears to be certain that it will take place. And, it is underſtood, that Branau will be evacuated on the 26th inſtant, and reſtored to Auſtria, as will alſo Gradeſca.

ST. DOMINGO.—The following article relative to the new commercial and other regulations, was lately iſſued;

The Council of State, upon the proposition of the President and Generalissimo of the Land and Sea Forces of the Island of Hayti, enacts the following Law:

"Art. 1. From the first July next, the duty of 10 per cent, laid by the first Article of the Decree of the 2d September, 1806, shall be suspended upon the exportation of sugar, cotton, and cocoa. It shall only be retained upon coffee.—2d. It shall hereafter be lawful for vessels of every description, freely to export sugar, cotton, and cocoa; upon which article it is forbidden to exact any duty whatever—3d. The duty of one-fourth imposed upon the produce raised by the farmers of the State, by the 5th Article of the Decree relating to the mode of renting the national domains of the 22d December, 1794, shall be hereafter abolished.—4th. The farmers of the State shall be subjected to no other charges than the payment of the rent of their farms.—Done at the Cape the 20th June, 1807, 4th year of Independence.

"We the President and Generalissimo of the Land and Sea Forces of the State of Hayti, hereby sanction the present law, and direct, that the Seal of the State shall be thereunto affixed, and that the same be published and carried into execution throughout the territory of Hayti.—Given at the Palace at the Cape, 21st June, 1807, fourth year of Independence.

HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

THE TRAVELLER,—SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Another Gottenburgh Mail, but of an older date than that previously received, arrived last night. The Swedish Papers are principally filled with the details of the evacuation of Stralsund.—It was certainly conducted with great address on the part of his Swedish Majesty. At the moment the last of the troops were about to embark for Rugen, he obtained a suspension of arms from the enemy for twenty-four hours.

A letter from Stockholm states that which, if well founded, is of very great importance. The Russian Ambassador is said to have notified to the Swedish Government, that if any assistance were afforded to our fleet in the Baltic, a Russian army would immediately enter Findland. It would appear, from a passage in the Swedish Bulletin, that Gustavus entertained some apprehensions of the views of Russia. It mentions, as a reason for evacuating Stralsund, that circumstances would not allow the drawing of any reinforcements from Sweden. If any declaration to this effect has been made by Russia, it indicates a hostile disposition towards this country, which would well justify immediate and energetic measure on our part. We can hardly, however, believe that the Emperor Alexander can have so far abandoned what has been considered to be the true policy of Russia, as to dissolve the connexion with this country, to throw himself into the arms of Bonaparte, and become the instrument of his envy and rancour against us. The

motives which might juſtify France, Spain, and Denmark, in eſtabliſhing a naval confederacy againſt England, do not exiſt with reſpect to Ruſſia. That power cannot complain that its commerce is affected by our maritime code.

Letters of the 14th and 17th ult. have been received from St. Peterſburgh, but not through the regular channel. They mention that the Ruſſian Government was apprehenſive of a viſit from our fl et whenever the object of the expedition againſt Copenhagen was obtained. Orders had in conſequence been iſſued to prepare batteries for red hot ſhot both at Revel and Cronſtadt. The return of the Imperial guard to the capital was countermanded, and a great quantity of artillery ſent to the army.

The diſpatches brought by the *Earneſt* gun brig were from Admiral Gambier. They contain the details of the naval operations againſt Copenhagen. There have been ſeveral ſharp actions between our light veſſels and the Daniſh flotilla. On the 23d, a fleet, conſiſting of 33 gun-boats, praams, &c. came out of the harbour, and attacked our advanced ſquadron. The cannonade continued upwards of five hours, when the enemy retired, it is ſuppoſed, with conſiderable loſs. Our loſs on the occaſion was computed at about 40 killed and wounded; among the former was Lieut. Woodford, of the *Cruizer* ſloop of war.

Sir Sidney Smith is arrived in town, and had yeſterday an interview with Lord Mulgrave, at the Admiralty.

Admiral Vaſhon has reſigned the command of the Leith ſtation, and is to be ſucceeded by Sir Edmund Nagle.

His Majeſty's ſloop Thais ſailed from Plymouth on Wedneſday, with diſpatches for the Weſt Indies. She only had 24 hours to get ready, although ſhe was in an incomplete ſtate for ſea. Her miſſion therefore muſt *be* important. We ſhould conjecture it refers to the Daniſh poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies.

An encampment is formed on the Hill of Howth, near Dublin, for the artificers and other workmen to be employed on the new harbour to be erected on the north ſide of that promontory, for the protection of his Majeſty's packets and merchant veſſels navigating that dangerous channel into the bay of Dublin. Parliament have already voted 10,000l. for the commencement of that national work.

The practice that appears to be coming into faſhion, of giving an enemy time to conſider whether he chuſes to ſurrender, and to prepare againſt an attack, is not quite new. We read in the early hiſtory of Ireland, of a fleet of Mileſians which landed on that

coast, but told the natives that as they did not seem *quite ready* to be invaded, they would return *next year!*

A Morning Paper, speaking of our conduct towards Denmark, quotes the reply to Aristides, in the Athenian Senate, to a proposal of Themistocles for the destruction of the Persian fleet!—"The proposal of Themistocles is practicable, and might be advantageous; but, Athenians, it is *unjust!*"

THE STATESMAN,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

No official intelligence had arrived from the Baltic, when this Paper was put to press; but we copy the following from *The Hull Advertiser* of Saturday last.—The dispatches received by the *Cruizer*, Ministers must have been in possession of on Saturday last; but we suppose they were of a nature which they do not wish to publish:—

SECOND EDITION.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FOUR O'CLOCK.

By the *Rover* pilot boat, which has arrived in the Roads since our paper went to press, we learn, that the *Cruizer* gun-brig has arrived in the Humber with dispatches, which were put on shore at Grimsby.

The *Cruizer* left the Sound on the morning of Sunday se'en-night, and took several merchant ships under convoy, six of whom were bound to this port; among them are the *Hervy*, *Richard and Ann*, *Pacific*, *Fame*, and a river brig.

From the report of the pilot, it appears that Copenhagen had not surrendered when the fleet came away, on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The particulars of the attack which terminated in the expulsion of our troops from South America, were yesterday published in an extra Gazette; to which we refer our readers. Recapitulation on such a subject is as painful as useless. On perusing the dispatches from our Commanders, it strikes us as singular, that the important letter from LINIERS should be omitted. If it be really the case that terms were in the first instance requested by the enemy, it is surely a pity that, by an unusual and irregular omission, a degree of doubt should be thrown on a circumstance so different in its complexion from the other occurrences detailed by our Officers. In a former case LINIERS denied that any capitulation had ever been entered into: experience, therefore, ought to have occasioned precaution this time to set the matter beyond the reach of dispute. The enumeration of our loss, amounting to nearly twelve hundred men, will be found in *The Gazette*.

As nothing tends more to lighten the pressure of calamity than the consciousness of its being unmerited, so nothing so severely

aggravates misfortune, as the conviction of its originating in misconduct. Philosophy, which teaches us to bear affliction with fortitude, adds to the torments of guilt. Consequently, when suffering is produced by crime, no strength of mind is sufficient to bear up against it. In surveying the present state of Britain, and contrasting it with her circumstances in the former periods of her glory, what a humiliating alteration presents itself. Once the arbitress of Europe, she has now become its derision. Formerly the acknowledged Sovereign of the Seas, she is now stigmatised as their piratical infester. Too little for consideration in a scale of that balance which she once held and adjusted—desperate of assistance from friends, for none are left her—and confessedly hopeless of honourable success against her enemies. However severely the effects of such an unfortunate change must necessarily be felt, could we regard it, divested of self accusation, their pressure would doubtless be infinitely more tolerable than it is. Ills, which obviously arise from the immediate visitation of Providence, may be extenuated by resignation and confidence; while the shock of misfortunes, that naturally spring from the order of things, is generally weakened by anticipation. But, unfortunately, the evils under which Britain labours, can only be traced to British folly—to the incapacity and corruption of her Governors, to the lethargic tameness of her People.

We are at this moment particularly called on to reflect on the striking connection between our punishments and our crimes, by the melancholy termination of the guilty and ill judged expedition to Buenos Ayres. An individual of more confidence than talent, of more vanity than judgement, rashly ventured, unassisted and unauthorized by his Government, on a buccaneering enterprize against the possessions of Spain in South America. When the gigantic nature of such a conquest is considered, the necessity of co-operation to retain it, and of a settled system of policy to render it advantageous to this Country, must be sufficiently apparent. To what, therefore, but gross ignorance or despicable motives of interest can Sir Home Popham's extraneous enterprize be assigned. With a petty force, unequal to the capture and retention of a West India Island, he sets off to subjugate a Continent: leaving defenceless and in a state of imminent hazard the possession he was employed to protect. But with Sir Home, were it not for the countenance he has received from Ministers; we should have now nothing to do. We regard him as a convicted culprit, labouring under the punishment of his crime. He has been weighed

in the balance and found wanting. It is the ſcandalous attempt made by Government to ſet at defiance the ſentence of a Court Martial, and to load with honours the man who by the deciſion of his Peers has been diſgraced as an Officer, that compels us to draw the attention of the Public to the deplored reſult of this perſon's inſubordinate undertaking. If we ranſack the file of our Expeditions, or what might perhaps be more appropriately termed the annals of our national diſgrace, we ſhall not be able to ſelect from theſe records of ill planned and ill fated enterprizes one more ruinous and diſgraceful in its conſequences than the preſent. To an immenſe phyſical loſs we have to add a tarniſhed military reputation—Not only have we been completely defeated in an attack commenced by ourſelves, but the whole project is deciſively fruſtrated We have not merely been driven from the town of Buenos Ayres, but entirely baniſhed South America. And the only monument which now remains of an undertaking that was to enrich our merchants, and drive our enemies to deſpair, is the heaped up bodies of our butchered ſoldiers. If it were poſſible to overcome the feelings of the moment, and to expel the preſent of our mind by conſiderations of the future; the unfortunate tendency of the original Expedition would ſtill be equally apparent. The diſpatches from our Commanders, by the accounts they give of the determined inveteracy againſt the Britiſh name *now* entertained by the inhabitants of South America, prove, that that Continent is loſt to us for ever. This newly gendered animoſity ſhews, that the execution of the enterprize was as faulty as its deſign. The population of the Spaniſh Colonies was repreſented, and with truth, as originally favourable to any change of maſters that might enlarge their perſonal freedom, and afford facility to their commercial undertakings. How obviouſly politic, therefore, was it to take advantage of this diſpoſition, and to mature it into affection for Britain, by granting thoſe priviliges which were ſo ardently deſired. On the contrary, we are creditably informed, that the conduct purſued by thoſe who were at once the *authors* and *performers* of the enterprize, was highly ſuſpicious and boding to the intereſts of the South Americans. Liſts of *rich individuals*, were directed to be made out, and other circumſtances tranſpired, relative to the views of the Britiſh Commanders, which naturally alarmed and offended thoſe whom intereſt led us to conciliate and ſecure.

We ſhall, for the preſent, diſmiſs this melancholy ſubject, although we ſhall, moſt probably, revert to ſome circumſtances

connected with it to-morrow or next day. In the mean time let it be remembered that while Sir Home Popham and General Beresford pocket about two hundred thousand pounds by their self suggested attack, Britain mourns over her honour tarnished, and thirteen hundred of her soldiers lost.

Ministers, in their willingness to give the Public something to counterbalance the want of good news from Copenhagen, have very much magnified their *important* conquest of the island of Heligoland. This island, it appears, affords a scanty subsistence to *one poor cow*, and about 150 poor fishermen. There is an harbour, but, to make it such vessels as can approach in the winter months, it would require as many thousands as have been spent on that of Ramsgate. The packets have frequently wished to land their mails there in the winter, but never durst approach the place.

The dispatches from Buenos Ayres are extremely fertile in excuses for abandoning that conquest. To some of these we can by no means subscribe. If the hostility of the inhabitants is to be received as a reason for not invading or for evacuating a country, there is no country which is not safe from attack or occupation. Has Bonaparte, who has forced his way through the military population of the Continent, ever reasoned in this way? Did General Whitelock expect that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres would range themselves on his side, or remain tame spectators of the contest between him and Liniers? Did the resistance he met with come unexpectedly upon him? Was it not to be calculated upon? Was he ignorant, that for several months, every means had been employed to excite and organize all the fury and hate of the country against him?

Mr. Congreve and his fire arrows do not seem to have been more successful before Copenhagen than he was at Boulogne.

The Ministerial Papers of this morning wisely say not a word of the original Authors of the Buenos Ayres Expedition. They cannot deny that it was a dirty, sordid enterprize, conceived and executed in a spirit of avarice and plunder, without parallel, except in the disgraceful expeditions of the Buccaneers. How was it to be expected, that either the hands or hearts of the people should be with us, when *these* who *first* seized upon the Settlement were seen to be less anxious to conciliate the inhabitants, than to place the spoil which they obtained out of the reach of danger? There was a radical vice in the original plan, which no subsequent exertions could remedy. Had the unathorized Projectors of the

first disembarkation landed with a force equal to that which has been since driven out of Buenos Ayres, the country now might be in our possession.

We wonder what the *Hero of Maldonado* will say to the result of the Buenos Ayres Expedition: his former defence was, "tho' Buenos Ayres is retaken, yet *Maldonado is safe.*" We think, on his return from the Baltic, he owes his Stock Exchange friends *another Speech* in explanation.

The *Morning Post* comforts itself for the loss of South America by the circumstance of the exigency we may feel at home for the Troops which will now return from that quarter. We perhaps shall have the same kind of comfort pointed out to us, on return of our Danish Expedition:

A letter from a Danish Merchant to his Correspondent in London, dated Copenhagen, August 25, states that the works of that city are in the best possible state of defence, and capable of holding out for several weeks. A spirit of unanimity, and animosity towards the English, also prevails, and every thing seems to indicate that the conquest of the Island will not be effected without most terrible loss on the part of the assailants.

NEW EXPEDITION.—The following regiments are immediately to embark on a special service:

Detachment of the Royal Artillery;
—————————— Engineers;
3d Foot, or Old Buffs.
25th——, or Edinburgh Regiment.
84th——, 2d Battalion.
83d ——, 2d ditto; and
91st ——, or Argyleshire Highlanders.

General Beresford, with his Staff, embarks in Ireland.

The Medical Staff, which goes with him, is considerable; it goes from this country, viz.

Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, Dr. Hogg.
Physcians—Dr. Irwin and Dr. Bancroft.
Staff Surgeons—Messrs. Caroll, North, and Carpue.
Apothecary—Mr. Lewis.
Purveyor—Mr. Emerson.
Eight Hospital Mates.

On Friday an embargo was laid on all Portuguese vessels lying at Portsmouth,

Such was the glut of American produce at Laguira in the beginning of July, that it amounted to the value of 700,000 dollars.

Mr. Smith, the brother of Sir Sidney, has lately had a pension of 1500l. a year granted him.

The following regiments of the line are appointed to receive volunteers from the Irish militia, viz. 1st, 13th, 18th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 40th, 44th, 48th, 50th, 58th, 63d, 64th, 68th, 69th, 82d, 85th, 87th, 88th, 89th and 97th.

Pope, the actor, was plundered of 150l. out of his dressing-room, in the Cork Theatre. A punster remarked, that it was rather sacrilegious to rob the *Pope* in a *Catholic* country.

PORTSMOUTH TELEGRAPH.—Sept. 14, 1807.

DECLARATION OF THE DANISH COURT, RESPECTING THE DEMANDS OF ENGLAND.

" All Europe is acquainted with the system which Denmark has followed, during a period of fifteen years war and disturbance, with unceasing perseverance. The rigid observance of a free and impartial neutrality, and the conscious fulfilment of all the duties belonging thereunto, have formed the object of all its wishes and all its efforts. The Danish Government, in its relations and connections with other states, has never lost sight of that simplicity, which was inseparable from the purity of its sentiments and its love of peace, and which it cannot be suspected of having once changed or deliberated. Hitherto providence has blessed our undertakings. Without injustice, without any ground of reproach from any of the other powers, we succeed in keeping up a good understanding with the whole of them. The state of peace and tranquillity is suddenly annihilated. The English Government, after having long neglected its own interests by a shameful inactivity, and after having betrayed its allies into a vexatious and uncertain struggle, has suddenly developed all its power and activity, to attack a neutral and peaceable state, without any complaint against the same. The means for dissolving the ancient and sacred connections which united Denmark to Great Britain, have been prepared for with as much secrecy as promptitude. The Danish Government saw the English ships of war upon their coast, without even the conjecture that they were to be employed against Denmark. The island of Zealand was surrounded, the capital threatened, and the Danish territory violated and injured, before the Court of London had made use of a single word to express the hostility of its feelings. This hostility, however, soon became evident. Europe will with difficulty believe what it will hear. The basest, the most violent and cruel object which could ever have been taken up, has no other foundation than some pretended information, or rather that of a mere rumour of an attempt which, according to the English Ministry, was to have taken place, in order to draw Denmark into a hostile alliance against Great Britain.

" Upon these pretended grounds, which the least degree of discussion immediately would have shewn as being founded upon arbitrary measures alone, the English Government declared to the Court of Denmark, in the most imperious manner, that in order to secure its own interests, and to provide for its own safety, it could leave Denmark no other choice than a war, or a close alliance with Great Britain. And what kind of alliance did they offer? An alliance, the first guarantee of which, as a pledge of the subjection of Denmark, was to have delivered up all her ships of war to the British Government. There could be no hesitation

as to the alternative that was to be adopted. This opening being made, as scandalous in its offers as in its menaces—as offensive in the manner as in the thing itself—left no room for negociation. The most justifiable and rooted disdain naturally absorbed every other feeling.—Placed between danger and dishonour, The Danish Government had no choice. The war commenced: Denmark was by no means blind to the danger, to the losses with which she was threatened by this war. Attacked in the most unexpected and dishonourable manner, exposed in a separate provincce, and in a manner cut off from all the means of defence, and forced into an unequal contest, she could not flatter herself with escaping a very material injury.—Unspotted honor however still remained for her to defend, as well as the reputation which she had earned as the price of her upright conduct. Denmark therefore flatters herself that on the part of the powers of Europe, she will not appeal in vain. Let imperial cabinets judge whether England was under the political necessity of sacrificing another state, without hesitation, to her own safety; a state which has neither offended nor provoked her. Depending upon the justice of her cause, trusting in providence, and in the love and loyalty of the people to a prince, whose mild sceptre, under providence, is swayed over an united, brave, and faithful people. The Danish Government flatters itself that it will be able to acquit itself without weakness, of the hard and painful task which has been imposed upon it by necessity. The Government of Denmark believes it has a right to reckon upon the interest and justice of the Cabinets of Europe, and they particularty hope for the effects of the same on the part of those illustrious sovereigns, whose objects and alliances have served the English for a pretext, and to give a colour to the most crying act of injustice, and whose object is to offer England the means of making a general atonement for an act of violence which, even in England, every noble and generous mind will disown; which deforms the character of a virtuous sovereign, and will ever remain a scandal in the annals of Great Britain."

AMERICA.

The Washington paper, dated July 22, says, "Much error having appeared in the accounts circulated, of what passed between the Government and Mr. Erskine, in the case of the seamen, to obtain whom the Leopard made the late attack on the Chesapeak, we are induced to state, that, as we understand, on application by Mr. Erskine, for their surrender, he was informed that it could not be done, and was referred to the written answer* given by the secretary of State, on a

* This answer was written January 7, 1807. It was produced by an application for the surrender to their allegiance, of certain British seamen, who having united with American seamen left on board a vessel, ordered Halifax as a prize, brought her into the Uunited States, and were charged with mutiny, piracy, and an attempt to murder their officers—The answers stated, that not only no prerogative for the purpose in question is vested in the executive of the United States; but that neither the law nor the practice of nation impose on them an obligation to provide for the surrender of fugitives from the jurisdiction of other powers. The obligation can result only from special and mutual stipulations; which do not exist between the United States and Great Britain; and which, indeed, as limitted in the expired articles of the treaty of 1794, do not comprehend any other offences than those of actual murder and forgery.

previous application in another case, for the principles on which the surrender of British deserters was refused. It was remarked to Mr. Erskine, at the same time, both by the secretary of the Navy and the secretary of State, that although the Government could not deliver up deserters, it was so far from countenancing desertion, that general orders has been issued to our naval commanders not to permit any British deserters to be recruited for the American service. They also informed Mr. Erskine, a few days after, that they had sufficient reason for believing that the seamen in question were native citizens of the United States; this being the result of an enquiry made by captain Barron, in pursuance of orders from the secretary of the navy. On this point Mr. Erskine expressed no opinion. This was not asked, because his opinion could form no part of the ground on which the government proceeded; and it was not offered, because it appears to have been his practice, and to have been held as his duty also, to do no more than to transmit, without remarks, whatever documents or information, relative to facts, he might judge proper to be forwarded to the British Admirals on different stations. In this case, he accordingly, merely stated, for the information of the British naval commander, that the result of an inquiry made by captain Barron, had satisfied our government that the seamen, for whose surrender he applied, were citizens and natives of the United States.

NEW YORK, *August* 3, 1807.

Yesterday fortnight the Chesapeak frigate was towed up into our harbour, little better than a hulk, without a mast or shroud standing, and to-day we have the pleasure to perceive her completely ready for sea.

We have nothing to inform our distant readers, respecting the operations of the British ships in the bay; a part of them occasionally go out and return again every day. They had not made any attempt to land, or taken any steps respecting the five persons detained. Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, who now commands behaves, as far as we can learn, with great politeness to the vessels going out and coming in, giving them no interruption.

August 5.

Yesterday was the time fixed for the trial of Colonel Burr, before the circuit of court of the United States, to be held at Richmond.

Preparations are making to put the harbour of Boston in a complete state of defence.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated July 15, 1807, to a gentleman at Washington:—"Unfortunately, Sir, I am under the disagreeable necessity to inform you, that the yellow fever and black vomit rage violently amongst the crews of our vessels, and some of the citizens of the United States who are now in the city: I have not heard that any other class of people have been attainted with this, horrid distemper. Whether it be owing to their intemperate manner of living which has been sometimes carried to excess even here, and in the most fatal season of the year, is what I cannot undertake to say; but I fear that example and danger will not teach many of my countrymen to be more moderate, even in this critical moment, than at another period."

The President of the United Staes of America, has issued a proclamation, dated Washington City, July 31; convening the congress of the United States, to assemble on the 26th day of October next at the City of Washington.

PORTSMOUTH TELEGRAPH,—SEPT. 14 1808.

SEPTEMBER 8

French Papers to the 29th ultimo and Dutch to the 4th instant have arrived. They contain much important information. The report of the surrender of Stralsund is confirmed by an article in the *Moniteur*, which concludes with a declaration, "that his Swedish Majesty shall never set foot again in Pomerania." The French took possession of the town on the 20th ultimo several hours after the garrison had withdrawn. It is stated, that General Brune was entirely ignorant of the evacuation by the Swedish Garrison, until it was announced by a deputation of the burghers, who came out to solicit a capitulation. The evacuation of Stralsund appears to have been managed with a great deal of address by his Swedish Majesty. His determination to retire to Rugen was formed some time back, and arrangements for carrying it into effect we commenced on the 9th; and within three days after the enemies opened their batteries, the town was evacuated, the magazines removed and nothing left to them but the heavy artillery and the works. It is obvious, from the manner in which this event is announced in the *Moniteur*, that Buonaparte is not quite pleased with the way in which the siege has terminated; that he calculated upon something more than the mere surrender of the town. The official paper, for the first time for many months, condescends to vent some of the habitual abuse against the King of Sweden, who it describes "equally bad as a Prince and ignorant as a General." The annual exposition of the situation of the empire has been presented by the Minister of the Interior to the Legislative body, and a very flattering picture to be sure it draws, of the internal prosperity, and external power, of the French Nation. Overcharged no doubt it is, particularly with respect to internal improvement; but there is too much foundation for the claim, that *France is the Sovereign of Europe.*

A great French force is collecting in Hanover, probably with the intention of occupying Holstein; for the *Moniteur* says, "Denmark shall be supported both with men and money."

The intelligence from Constantinople is very important. About the time that the Emperor Alexander was imploring peace of Bonaparte, the events of the war with the Turks took an unexpected and, it should seem, a decisive turn in his favour. The captain Pacha was completely defeated by the Russian squadron at the mouth of the Dardanelles, as was the advanced guard of the

Grand Vizier's army, which had paſſed the Danube. The naval engagement we ſhould ſuppoſe to have been the moſt deciſive, as it is ſtated that the Turks loſt ſix captains in the battle, and that the captain Pacha returned to the canal with his ſhip diſmaſted. It is probable that this was the only veſſel which was able to make its eſcape, and that the remainder were either ſunk or fell into poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians. It is moſt unfortunate that the Emperor Alexander was betrayed into that precipitate and ill-conſidered peace, the conſequences of which will be every day more felt, as well as by Ruſſia as the reſt of the continent.

A Liſbon Mail arrived yeſterday, letters brought by which ſtate that the Portugueſe Government had given orders for the immediate equipment of the following ſhips of war:—

SHIPS OF THE LINE.	FRIGATES.
Alfonzo d'Albuquerque,	Minerva,
Meduza,	Princeza,
Conde Don Henrique.	Carlotta.
CHEBRUFS.	BRIGS.
S. Godo Magno	Gavio (under orders)
Principe (going to Bahia)	Condeca de Reſceda, ditto.
Princeza Real.	

They alſo mention that a requiſition of thirty millions of cruſadoes had been made by France.—The armament was preparing at the inſtigation of the Court of Madrid, and its oſtenſible object the recovery of the Spaniſh colonies; but there is little doubt that it was intended to be applied to French purpoſes.

SEPTEMBER 10.

His Majeſty came to town yeſterday as uſual, and held a private Levee, at two o'clock, at the Queen's Palace which was attended by the great Officers of State, &c.

The following had the honour of being preſented to his Majeſty:—

Lord Lake, by Viſcount Caſtlereagh upon his elevation to the Peerage, and upon his return from India.

The Hon. Francis H. Egerton, on a grant of the ſame rank and precedence, as if his Father, the late Biſhop of Durham, had ſucceeded to the Earldom of Bridgewater.

Mr. Thornton, his Majeſty's Miniſter to the Circle of Lower Saxony, by Mr. Canning, upon his return to England.

His Majeſty, held a Privy Council, and gave audience to the Duke of Portland, Earl Camden, Lords Hawkeſbury, Caſtlereagh, and Mulgrave; Mr. Canning and Mr. Thornton.

We yeſterday received American papers of a late date. The Waſhington paper of the 19th July ſtates, that the perſons taken out of the Cheſapeak, were native Americans, and gives the places of their birth. Whether the claims be well-founded or not,

we do not pretend to decide. We are glad to find however, that the whole ſubject of the differences between the two Governments, is to be regularly diſcuſſed between the authorized agents of each.

This morning a Mail from Gottenburgh arrived. The intelligence from Copenhagen brought by it is not later than what was contained in the official diſpatches. It ſeems however, that another Daniſh frigate had fallen into our poſſeſſion.

A Proclamation has been iſſued at Elſineur for ſequeſtrating all Engliſh property, and ſeals have been put upon the Engliſh Conſul's houſe, and upon the houſes of all the Engliſh who have left Elſineur. The like, it is preſumed, has been done at Copenhagen, where, it is ſaid, Engliſh perſons were ordered to be arreſted as well as throughout Denmark.

Two veſſels under Kniphauſen colours, which ſailed a few days ago from Graveſend for Rotterdam with paſſengers only, have returned to Yarmouth, after being warned oft by one of the officers of the guardſhip off Helvoetſluys. They were not even allowed to wait for proviſions, but ordered to proceed to ſea immediately. They ſpoke afterwards a pilot boat, who informed them, that every veſſel coming directly from England would be confiscated, and that the maſter, with any paſſengers he might have on board would be marched to the Hague.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe when the ſhip Exeter, of 1200 tons, was taken up for China direct.

Yeſterday morning *Lord Lake* had an interview with the Duke of York, at York Houſe.

A force it is ſaid, is to be immediately diſpatched from this country to take poſſeſſion of Madeira. It is to conſiſt, we underſtand, of 3000 men, to be commanded by General Beresford.

The nature of the demands which the American Miniſter has been inſtructed to make to our Government has been entirely miſ-ſtated. Inſtead of a peremptory requiſition of an anſwer within four days, the whole ſubject is to be left open to the moſt ſtaid and deliberate diſcuſſion. The Government of the United States, it is ſaid, is willing to concede the right of ſearch for *goods* under certain circumſtances, but never to allow any veſſel bearing their flags to be ſearched for *men*. With reſpect to the indentification of American and Britiſh ſeamen, it is propoſed by the American Government that proper agents or officers ſhall be appointed in every commercial port in each country, before whom all complaints ſhall be heard and adjuſted, and every ſeaman given up to the nation to which he is found to belong.

County Meetings are about to be called throughout Ireland, for the purpofe of preparing petitions to Parliament, praying for a modification of *tithes*. Some county meetings are already advertifed. We have never heard any material objection offered to the meafure to which thefe meetings refer, and all the Irifh Gentlemen appear to concur in thinking it defirable.

The Duke of Richmond has fo little apprehenfion of any difturbance in Dublin, that he has ordered the fortifications erected round Dublic Caftle in 1803, to be razed to the ground.

A Proclamation has been iffued at Hamburgh, prohibiting all Englifh goods from being introduced into Holftein, unlefs they can be accompanied with original certificates that they are on neutral account, and are imported from neutral ports.

A Dutch Eaft Indiaman, has been captured this week in the Downs, under the following circumftances: The Indiaman alluded to arrived with a late China fleet, and by her papers fhe purported to belong to the Swedifh nation; and was acknowledged as fuch by His Majefty's fhips of war. A quarrel, however, took place on board, of a ferious nature; the Captain and Mate headed a party oppofed to each other, and the affray became fo defperate that one of the parties hoifted a fignal of diftrefs, when a boat's crew from the Antelope was fent on board to afford relief. On arriving at the fhip, the difturbance was foon quelled, and the Britifh officer was informed that the property was in reality Dutch, and not Swedifh. Papers were produced to prove the fact. The prize, we underftand, is of confiderable value.

The Princefs Charlotte of Wales paid a vifit yefterday morning to her Royal Highnefs the Princefs of Wales and the Duchefs of Brunfwick, at Blackheath.

A Guard of honour, it is faid, will do duty at Montague houfe, Blackheath, during the winter months, by fpecial order of a great perfonage.

Private letters from Rotterdam, of the 1ft inftant, ftate, that "all intercourfe between England and Holland will foon be at an end; the veffels lately arrived with papers from Droback and Tonningen were feized on their arrival, and their cargoes are now landing in the King's warehoufes. What their fate will ultimately be cannot as yet be ftated, but it is much feared that a confifcation will be unavoidable. Veffels arriving in ballaft, as alfo the packets arrived in the courfe of this week, was alfo feized, and the exportation from this port is likewife rendered impracticable.

Bonaparte has reſtored to general De Zaſtrow, the property of which he has been deprived in Poland; and ſeveral other landed proprietors are ſaid to have been equally fortunate. He has alſo diſtributed the following eſtates to his marſhalls and favourite generals:—to marſhall Davouſt, the principality of Loviſky, to marſhall Laſnes, the principality of Szevierſky; to marſhall Ney, the principality of Salauſky; to marſhall Berthier two Senecures; to marſhalls Mortier aed Beſſieres, the generals Savery Souchet, Oudinot, Dupont, Walther, Grouchy, Marehaud, Bertrand, Laſneſs, jun. St. Hilary, Michaux, and Nanſouti, various offices and places of emolument in the newly conquered countries, principally in the department of Plotzke; to general Friand, an appointment in the Kaliſch department; to marſhall Soult and, general Victor, each a place in the department of Poſnania; to generals Legrand, Lariboſſiere, and Mouton, appoints in the department of Warſaw. The three poliſh princes Sapieha are to retain the Staroſtey of Pryſemſky; and generals Dombrowſky and Zayonſchek, are to have property worth a million of Pruſſian florins, but in what quarter is not yet decided on.

A letter from Conſtantinople, of the date of the 20th of June, confirms the ſtatement of the *Moniteur*, that the Divan had reſolved not to receive the new Engliſh Ambaſſador. A meſſage was accordingly ſent to him, to prevent him from entering the capital. He alſo received notice, that no propoſition from the court would be liſtened to till the Engliſh had entirely evacuated Egypt, and withdrawn their cruizers from that part of the Mediterranean.

Parliament, it is expected, will be farther prorogued on the 24th inſtant. Should the war, however, continue, it is generally believed that it will meet for the deſpatch of buſineſs in the courſe of November. Report ſays, that the firſt of that month has been already fixed on.

In the courſe of laſt week twenty-one foreign veſſels were ſent into Yarmouth by his majeſty's cruizers, and detained.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN LAROCHE,
FOR COWARDICE.

PORTSMOUTH,—*July* 23.

On Monday, and the three fullowing days, a Court Martial was held on board the Gladiator, to try Captain Laroche, late commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Uraine, for not doing his utmoſt

to bring the enemy to action on the 15th of May and the 22d of June last—

CAPTAIN BRADELY,—*President*;

Lieutenant Morrison, First Lieut. of the Uraine, *Prosecutor*.

The Admiralty Order for the Trial was read, and then a letter from Lieutenant Morrison and other Officers of the Uraine, and also a letter from part of the Petty Officers and ship's Crew of the Uraine, to the Lords of the Admiralty, stating the conduct of Captain Laroche, and the reports which prevailed to the disadvantage of the character of the Uraine, imputing cowardice to her on the above days, and demanding a Court Martial on Captain Laroche, to clear their fame, were severely read.

The Court being then sworn, they proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

The witnesses in behalf of the prosecution were the Second Lieutenant, Master, Master's Mate, Carpenter, Pilot, Surgeon, Lieutenants of Marines and a Seaman of the Uranie, who deposed, that four of the main deck guns were in the hold when the enemy was first seen, (on the 5th of May, when a corvette came out of Cherbourg, and having looked at the Uranie, ran in again) that they were not mounted till the next day, after the enemy was seen a second time (on the 15th of May when a corvette and a frigate came out, and stood towards the Uranie, and that the Uranie wore from the enemy for some time, and was an hour before she was ready for action; that there was great confusion on board the Uranie during that time; that Capt. Laroche betrayed symptons of agitation, fear, and (one witness swore to a question put by the prosecutor) of cowardice; that he frequently changed colour, and was agitated in a manner he never betrayed before or since; that the Uranie did not carry all the sail she could have done; that if she had, and Capt. Laroche had done his utmost to bring the enemy to action, he must have cut off the corvette, and must have brought the frigate to action if she did not abandon the corvette; and that he passed the enemy's frigate within gun-shot (giving a broadside) and wore, and must have been in close action within a few minutes, if he had chased the frigate and carried all sail.

The Surgeon, on cross examination, said, that Capt. Laroche had been ill three or four days of a billious fever, and had taken medicine that morning (calomel and salts) and others admitted that he had not dined with his officers, through indisposition, for three or four days. All the witnesses for the prosecution said, that Captain Laroche had laid at anchor close in shore several times and for

a long time together, and on the occafion when the enemy's frigate was faluting the Governor of Paris, ftood clofe in to the works, hove to, hoifted his colours, and fired at the frigate by way of defiance. The witneffes admitted that Capt. Laroche and his Officers were on ill terms: one witnefs faid that Capt. Laroche was on ill terms with all at times.

The cafe for the profecution clofed at ten o'clock on Tuefday, when Captain Laroche requefted a fhort time to prepare his defence. In about two hours the Court again opened, and Captain Laroche's friend read a very able defence, which infifted that his profecutors were in a combination againft him, from perfonal prejudice; that he had watched the enemy at anchor, except when the weather would not permit, inceffantly; had frequently defied him, and that when the enemy came out, he had endevoured to decoy him further from under the batteries, and that the enemy's object was to decoy the Uranie under the batteries; that the enemy's frigate caried fifty 18 pounders, the Uranie only thirty-fix 12 pounders; that the Uranie was foul in her bottom, and that the enemy's frigate was a fafter failer, and could bring him into action whenever fhe pleafed, or avoid an action at pleafure; that he carried all the fail he could with fafety to his Majefty's Ship then on a lee fhore, and clofe in with it; that caution the more behoved him, as during this war the Minerva frigate had been captured by running on fhore at this very place. The defence paid a moft elegant compliment to the bravery of his Majefty's Navy of this day; expreffed a confidence that they would not lightly believe evidence to prove cowardice againft an Officer who had the honor to command one of his Majefty's fhips; it concluded by faying, that Captain Laroche would call witneffes that could have no bias, to prove that he had done his utmoft to bring the enemy to action, and in no degree tarnifhed his Majefty's flag or difhonoured the corps he was proud to belong to.

The witneffes for Capt. Laroche were, the Lieutenant commanding the gun-brig Defender (in company with the Uranie on this occafion) and the other officers of that brig, and feveral of the Uranie's Seamen, among which laft were Captains of the Tops and Forecaftle: they all depofed that Capt. Laroche did his utmoft to bring the enemy to action; that had the Uranie carried all the fail fhe could, and done every thing that could be fuggefted, it was impoffible for her to bring the enemy to action while he avoided it, which he did; that the enemy could bring Captain Laroche to action when he pleafed, and avoided it in like manner;

that both forces where close in shore, and had Capt. Laroche continued the pursuit when he fired and tacked, he might have fallen under the batteries. and greatly endangered the safety of the Uranie.—Two military officers, who had been on a cruise with Capt, Laroche, as visitors, deposed, that he had always displayed the most undaunted courage, and tried every means to provoke the enemy to try his strength. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin deposed, that Capt. Laroche had, verbally and by letter, reported to him officially that the Uranie's bottom was foul, and that she wanted to be docked. Mr. Diddams, builder in the Dock-yard, deposed that the Uranie stood in need of several repairs; and that her bottom was very foul. —The defence closed at ten o' clock on Thursday morning, and the Court were in deliberation till one o' clock.

The Court being again opened; the Judge Advocate read the Sentence, which was, that "the charge being in part proved, Capt. Laroche is sentenced to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship Uranie."

The Court was much crowded the whole four days; for the trial, from the serious nature of the charges, had excited very extensive interest. Two of the charges had the sentence of death affixed to them; the one upon which he was found guilty inflicts death, or any other punishment a Court Martial shall choose to inflict.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

A. Nixon Montgomery, Esq. of Bessmount, county Monaghan, to Miss Eliza Stanley, daughter of Arthur Stanley, Esq. Dawson-street, Dublin.—At Oakley, the seat of the Rev. Jason Crawford, John Crawford, Esq. of Violet Lodge county Kildare, to Miss Vincent, niece and heiress of the late Richard Vincent, Esq. of Oristown, county of Meath.—Mr. Wood, of Gravesend, surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miss Alexander, of Little Ryder-street, St. James's.—At Paisley, Mr. John Wilson, manufacturer, to Miss Ann Stow, eldest daughter of William Stow, Esq.—The Rev. Septimus Courtney, youngest son of the late John Courtney, Esq. of Beverley, to Miss D. Smelt, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Smelt, Rector of Gedling, Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Charles Fitz-Sandon, Esq. of Upper Seymour-street, to Miss Swinton, of Salisbury-square.—William Haydon, jun. Esq. of Guildford, Surrey, to Miss Walker, daughter of Edward Walker, Esq. of Gestingthorpe, Essex.

DEATHS.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Earl Deloratne, in the 71st year of his age. His Lordship having no male heir, the title becomes extinct. At Binaeld, Berks, General Wm. Rowley, colonel of a Battalion of the 60th regiment, and youngest son of the late Sir Wm. Rowley. Lately, the celebrated and facetious farmer

Thomas Hagerty, of May, county of Clare, Ireland. He had completed his 107th year, never knew what ſickneſs was until a week previous to the diſſolution, and retained all his faculties in great vigour to the lateſt period. At the Manſe of Abernyte, Perthſhire, at a very advanced age, the Rev. J. Adamſon, in the 47th year of his Miniſtry. Lately, at an Hotel, in Dublin, Richard Dawſon, Eſq. of Ardee, better known as the celebrated *Dick Dawſon*, who was murdered above ten years ago, when walking in his deſmeſne. He was the nephew and heir to preſent Lord Viſcount Cremorne, Baron of Dartney, and would had he ſurvived his Lordſhip, have inherited a fortune of 20,000£. per annum, with the Barony of Dartrey, which was conferred on him by his Majeſty, ſhortly after the death of his Lordſhip's only ſon. A few days ſince, near Exeter, Miſs Jane Pare, aged 13, ſecond daughter of Col. Pare, late Inſpecting Field Officer of the Ipſwich Diſtrict. At Port Jackſon, New South Wales, the 10th of April laſt Mrs. Short, wife of capt. J. Short, of his Majeſty's ſhip Buffalo, aged 33. On Saturday morning laſt, at Bath, George Auguſtus Lumley Saunderſon, Earl of Scarborough. His Lordſhip was in his 54th year and is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Savile, a Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and who is married to Viſcount Middleton's ſiſter. Richard the fourth Earl and father of the late, was Deputy Earl Marſhal of England and married Barbara ſiſter to the late Sir George Savile, Bart. who felt his fortune to his ſiſter's ſecond ſon; and ſhould he become Earl of Scarborough, than the ſame to deſcend to the third ſon; and ſo on in order that the two eſtates ſhould not unite with the title in one and the ſame perſon. The Savile eſtate, which is conſiderably larger than the Scarborough, has of courſe, under the Will, been hitherto enjoyed by the ſecond ſon, the Hon. R. Lumley Savile, now Earl of Scarborough, who, on coming to this title, muſt reſign the larger eſtate, which he has hitherto poſſeſſed, and take the interior one with the Earldom.—The Hon. Rev. John, Rector of Wintringham, who has ſeveral children, will now enjoy the Savile fortune.—In the 59th year of her age, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, the Lady of John Thomas, Eſq. of Great Baddow, one of his Majeſty's Deputy Lieutenants, and a Magiſtrate of the county of Eſſex. Mrs. Thomas was niece to Charlotte, late Ducheſs Dowager of Athol.—At Clifton, near Briſtol, Miſs Charlotte Broadley, fourth daughter of the late Henry Bradley, Eſq. of Bull; and on the Friday following, Miſs Broadley, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid H. Broadley, Eſq.—At Newington, near Edinburgh, on the 16th inſtant, Mrs. Anne Baird, daughter of the late James Baird, Eſq. and wife of Mr. James Reid of the Exchequer, Edinburgh.—At Inverighty Houſe, ſame day, Mrs. Lawrenſon of Inverighty.—On the coaſt of Africa, Mr. Willam Sinclair, ſurgeon.—At Kenwick-houſe, near Louth, in the prime of life, Himan Allenby, Eſq. At Brighton, Robert Robſon, Eſq. of Clapham Riſe.—At Clanville, Hants, the Rev. John Lockton, aged 72.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Proprietor of the Madras Monthly Journal Preſs, has the honor to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has this day appointed Meſſrs. Knox and Co. his Agents and Attornies for the ſaid Preſs; and he will conſider himſelf particularly obliged to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have ſo kindly employed him hitherto, if they will pay the Balance due to the ſaid Preſs, to Meſſrs. Knox and Co. whoſe Receipts will be a ſufficient diſcharge.

MONTHLY JOURNAL PRESS,

Madras, March 31, 1808.